

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 7, 1900.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

WASHINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY, MAINE.

Mr. ALLEN of Maine. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2679) declaring certain trestles of the Washington County Railroad Company to be lawful structures.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the trestle on the Eastport Branch of the Washington County Railroad, being the property of the Washington County Railroad Company, and running from the extreme point of land south of Pleasant Point, in the town of Perry, county of Washington and State of Maine, to the extreme northern end of Carlow's Island, in the town of Eastport, in said county and State; and a certain other trestle, also the property of said railroad company, in the East Machias River, in said county of Washington and State of Maine, at the extreme end of said river, near the village of East Machias, in said county and State, be, and both of said trestles hereby are, declared to be lawful structures: *Provided*, That such modifications are made in their present position, condition, and elevation as the Secretary of War may order in the interests of navigation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICHARDSON. We have had no opportunity to examine this bill, and it seems to be a measure of some importance. I think, therefore, we ought to have some explanation of its purpose.

Mr. ALLEN of Maine. Mr. Speaker, this railroad is built and in running order. The two bridges referred to in the bill are trestle bridges—one across a tidal channel separating Point Pleasant from Carlow's Island, Maine; the other is placed on an embankment at a point in the bridge over the Machias River at East Machias, Me.

These bridges were built without authority of law—that is, they were not built under the supervision of the War Department upon a license first obtained. Suits were commenced against the corporation to compel the construction of suitable drawbridges in both trestles. By an arrangement between the court and the corporation, proceedings were suspended until action could be taken by Congress providing for Government supervision of these structures.

This bill was referred to the War Department, and the Secretary of War recommended that before the passage of the bill an amendment which he submitted should be made in it. The amendment was to the effect that before these structures are declared legal structures drawbridges be built through them. That was the arrangement between the corporation and the court—that drawbridges should be constructed so as to allow navigation whenever it was needed, these structures being in tide water. Upon the suggestion of the Secretary of War this proviso was added to the bill:

Provided, That such modifications are made in their present position, condition, and elevation as the Secretary of War may order in the interests of navigation.

With that amendment, the bill has been passed by the Senate and is unanimously reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. RICHARDSON. And it has the approval of the Secretary of War?

Mr. ALLEN of Maine. The bill was submitted to him, and he approved it with the amendment which has been incorporated in the bill. In view of that amendment being made he makes no objection.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Was the amendment added by the Senate, or is it an amendment of the House committee, and now pending here?

Mr. ALLEN of Maine. The amendment was made in the Senate.

Mr. RICHARDSON. And embodied in the Senate bill?

Mr. ALLEN of Maine. The amendment was adopted in the Senate, and this is the Senate bill with that amendment incorporated.

Mr. TALBERT. Allow me to ask whether the bill carries with it any appropriation?

Mr. ALLEN of Maine. None whatever.

Mr. TALBERT. None now or hereafter?

Mr. ALLEN of Maine. None now or hereafter.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill; which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN of Maine a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

Mr. HEATWOLE. I am directed by the Committee on Printing to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House concurrent resolution No. 23.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed at the Government Printing Office 8,000 copies of any matter furnished by the Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology relating

to researches and discoveries connected with the study of the American aborigines, the same to be issued as bulletins uniform with the annual reports, 1,500 of which shall be for the use of the Senate, 3,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,500 for distribution by the Bureau.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution; and it was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 4001) authorizing the adjustment of rights of settlers on the Navajo Indian Reservation, Territory of Arizona, had agreed to the conference asked by the House, and had appointed Mr. STEWART, Mr. SHoup, and Mr. McLAURIN as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Mr. HEATWOLE. I am further directed by the Committee on Printing to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House concurrent resolution No. 14.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be 6,000 additional copies of the report of the Director of the Mint on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1898, bound in cloth and wrapped, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 1,000 for the use of the Senate, and 3,000 copies for the use of the Director of the Mint.

Resolved, That there also be printed 8,000 additional copies of the report of the Director of the Mint covering the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, to be bound in cloth and wrapped, 3,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 for the use of the Senate, and 3,000 for the use of the Director of the Mint.

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution; and it was adopted.

The following amendments recommended by the Committee on Printing were read and agreed to:

Page 1, line 9, strike out "eight thousand" and insert "seven thousand five hundred."

Page 2, line 2, strike out "two thousand" and insert "one thousand five hundred."

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

REPORT ON CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. HEATWOLE. Mr. Speaker, I am further directed by the Committee on Printing to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate concurrent resolution No. 12.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota, by direction of the Committee on Printing, further asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate concurrent resolution No. 12.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed 4,500 copies of the report transmitted by the Secretary of State of the commissioner for the United States on the International Prison Commission on "Crimes, misdemeanors, and penalties" in the United States; of which 1,000 shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,500 for distribution by the Department of State.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Printing if he has a resolution for printing the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, and if so, what has become of that resolution, and what is the probable action upon it?

Mr. HEATWOLE. The resolution is before the committee, and has not yet been taken up for consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HEATWOLE, a motion to reconsider the several votes by which the resolutions were agreed to was laid on the table.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That this House view with deep interest the heroic struggle of the Republics of South Africa to maintain their existence, and hereby tender them our most profound sympathy in their unequal but gallant contest.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I think that resolution had better go to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I did not understand the remark of the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made, and the resolution is referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I did not understand the gentleman to object to its present consideration.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will suggest to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] that if the understanding about his bill, that an hour is to be occupied in its consideration, is carried out,

it will encroach upon the special order, as the gentleman was not ready to call it up when the House assembled, unless unanimous consent is first had to postpone the special order until this matter which the gentleman calls up is disposed of.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I will say that I was ready to call it up, but in the absence of certain members on the other side who desired to speak, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. JONES] suggested that it would have to go over until next week.

PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK, ARIZONA.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 9634) to set apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a public park, to be known as The Petrified Forest National Park.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby reserved from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposal, and set apart as a public reservation, all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land lying and being situate in the Territory of Arizona and particularly described as follows:

Townships sixteen and seventeen north, ranges 23 and 24 east, Gila and Salt River meridian, Arizona.

SEC. 2. That said public park shall be known as The Petrified Forest National Park, and shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to prescribe such rules and regulations and establish such service as he may deem necessary for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide specially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of the mineralized or fossilized formations or deposits, natural curiosities, and wonders within said park.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized, in the exercise of his discretion, to rent or lease, under rules and regulations to be made by him, pieces or parcels of ground within said park for the erection of such buildings as may be required for the accommodation of visitors.

SEC. 4. That all funds arising from the privileges granted hereunder shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a special fund, to be expended in the care of said park.

SEC. 5. That all persons who shall unlawfully intrude upon said park, or who shall, without permission, appropriate, injure, or destroy any of the mineralized or fossilized formations or deposits found therein, or other natural wonders or curiosities therein, or commit unauthorized waste in any form upon the lands or other public property therein, or who shall violate any of the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$5,000, or be imprisoned for a period of not less than fifteen days nor more than twelve months, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I am always glad of an opportunity to do something by way of legislation for the benefit of the Territory of Arizona.

The gentleman representing that Territory [Mr. WILSON] has taken occasion to criticize the use of a few words of mine, uttered in the midst of debate, as an unjust reflection on his Territory. I was talking of Puerto Rico, an island with 110 inches of annual rainfall and with a population of 300 persons to the square mile, when the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] suggested a comparison with Arizona, though Arizona has less than one inhabitant to the square mile and a very small annual rainfall.

I did not attempt to elaborate on the question and did not give any adequate idea of my personal views as to Arizona, but it was far from my thought to assail that Territory. The aridity of the country is well known and gives it the name of the "arid zone." But the very lack of rainfall that makes irrigation essential to successful agriculture has its compensation. The dryness of the air makes the climate an ideal one for the human lungs. It is the sanitarium of the world. Its lack of rainfall was what I had in view when I used the words which the gentleman used as the text for his discourse. If the speech made by him places him in a pleasing light before his constituents, its principal purpose will no doubt have been accomplished; but I regret that he should have so eagerly caught at a sentence of mine to place me in an attitude of apparent hostility to that Territory. I wish here and now to disclaim any such position.

In my service in the House, though serving on many committees, I have always been on the Committee on Public Lands, and have had many opportunities to show good will to that Territory and its people by giving unremitting attention to the various subjects of legislation in which they have been interested.

Many of her most enterprising and successful citizens I have known in my own State before they sought the healing air of Arizona. While Arizona has some of the best land in the world, it also has some of the worst, and the attempt to ignore that fact only lessens the value of the good testimony which the gentleman has given in his speech. But enough of this; I only want to say enough to disclaim anything but the friendliest feelings toward the people and the Territory in question. I hope and predict for her a great future.

Arizona has mineral deposits which are now being extensively worked, and which will no doubt produce very great wealth in time to come. The gentleman has missed some of the strong

points of Arizona, and I trust he will not take offense if I supply them. She has many scenic advantages which are not adequately appreciated by the traveling public and which he has ignored. He has confined himself to her soil and mines alone.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado will soon be accessible by rail, and its wonders will become one of the visiting shrines for all the lovers of beauty and grandeur of the earth. No one can destroy that great product of nature. The gentleman from Arizona has forgotten altogether, in his description of his Territory, its points of beauty. I hope he is not oblivious to such advantages.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the sunny climate of Arizona can take care of themselves, but the Petrified Forest will be destroyed unless it is protected by law, and it is proposed by this bill to create a national park for the preservation of this wonderland for the enjoyment of posterity. The bill which is now before the House has been prepared for that purpose, and when enacted into law will add the Petrified Forest National Park of Arizona to the Yosemite, the Yellowstone, Rainier, and the other wonders of nature around which the Government of the United States has thrown her protecting mantle.

The United States Government tardily recognized the necessity of preserving as public property some of the great wonders of nature. The Yellowstone National Park was the first one of these reservations thus set apart as a pleasure ground for the nation. Since then the public lands around the Yosemite have been embraced in a national park. Efforts are being made to save the big trees of California from the saw of the lumberman. Mount Rainier has become a park and its natural scenery preserved from mutilation.

Arizona, with her pure, healing air, has for many years been the source of renewed life to the invalids of America. New Mexico and Arizona will in due time take the place of Nice and Mentone as the resort of the weak-lunged people of both hemispheres. Arizona has, in addition to the beauty of her climate, two of the most remarkable scenic wonders of the globe. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is, without question, the most sublime and startling of all the works of nature in North America.

In talking with Hon. Mark Smith, of Arizona, about the Natural Bridge of Virginia, he said to me:

Sir, as compared with the Grand Canyon of the Colorado the Natural Bridge of Virginia is a playground for pismires.

But there is in Arizona a more wonderful scene than even the Grand Canyon itself. In a desert region, a few hours' journey by rail east of the Grand Canyon, is the Petrified Forest. In other parts of the United States there may be found petrifications of remarkable character, but here are the remains of a great forest. These trees are of a coniferous, extinct species, with the exception of a single cottonwood trunk. They lie prone upon the ground as they drifted in on a prehistoric sea. Water-logged and heavy, they sank to the bottom, and were there covered with sand and changed into chalcedony. The sand hardened and cemented into stone and finally rose above the waters. This stone forest lay hidden from view for countless ages. By slow disintegration the embedding rock all washed away and the petrified trees, being much harder and more durable, were left lying scattered in dense profusion on the surface of the earth, where they had so long lain buried.

These trees are of the most beautiful colors, and the stone takes as high a polish as granite. Reckless tourists have long been engaged in carrying away fragments, even using dynamite on some of the finest specimens, and enterprising, money-making men have planned the removal and grinding of these trees into powder to be used as a substitute for emery, and the only thing that prevented this commercial vandalism was the discovery of a stone in Canada that would answer the same purpose, and the scheme was abandoned.

The legislature of Arizona favor the plan, and so does the Delegate from that Territory. No doubt the bill will become a law, and this remarkable product of nature's alchemy will remain as one of the wonders of the New World, and will become a shrine to be visited by the lovers of nature from every country under the sun.

I would like to call the attention of some of the gentlemen of this House who have had much to say about an English alliance to one thing connected with this proposed park.

The new railway station and post-office on the railway nearest the park is named after an old resident settler, Mr. Adam Hanna. The place is named Adamanna. The "H" has been dropped in the most English fashion from this name, and Adamanna is the result. I hope this evidence of British influence will prejudice no one against the park.

The following amendments, recommended by the Committee on the Public Lands, were read and agreed to:

Line 9, page 1, after "three," insert "and" and strike out "and twenty-five."

On page 2, lines 21 and 22, strike out "not less than \$50 nor" and insert "of not."

In line 23, page 2, strike out "less than fifteen days nor."

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. LACEY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

FEDERAL COURTS, LOUISIANA.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8963) to fix the terms of the district and circuit courts of the western judicial district in the State of Louisiana.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be held semiannually in the western judicial district in the State of Louisiana two stated sessions of the district and circuit courts at each of the following places, to wit: At Opelousas on the first Mondays of January and June; at Alexandria on the fourth Mondays of January and June; at Shreveport on the third Mondays of February and October; at Monroe on the first Mondays of April and October.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I should like to ask if this bill has been reported by any committee of the House?

Mr. KERR. This bill has been unanimously recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary. It simply changes the time of holding a term of the circuit and district courts, which by existing law is fixed for the 30th of June, at Shreveport, La., and makes it an October term. The judges of the court, the bar, and all the people down there who are interested have represented to the committee that it was next to impossible to hold a term of court at Shreveport in July, and for that reason they recommended a change of the term to October.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. KERR, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS AS TO PUERTO RICO.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a privileged motion. On last Friday week, a week ago yesterday, I introduced a resolution of inquiry, addressed to the head of the War Department, which was properly referred, and has not been reported back within a week. The report is now privileged, and I ask for its adoption.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to furnish the House of Representatives with any opinion or opinions given the Department by Charles E. Magoon, law officer of the division of insular affairs, as to whether the Constitution was extended, *ex proprio vigore*, to the island of Puerto Rico when the peace convention between the United States and Spain was ratified; and in furnishing such opinion or opinions, if any were given, will also furnish such arguments or reasons as were assigned by said Magoon in support thereof.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that the motion should be to discharge the Committee on Military Affairs from the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I move to discharge the committee and to adopt the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee moves to discharge the Committee on Military Affairs from the consideration of the resolution just reported, and that it be adopted.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

COLORADO COOPERATIVE COLONY.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6250) extending the time for proof and payment on lands claimed under the desert-land law of the United States by the members of the Colorado Cooperative Colony in southwestern Colorado.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the time for making final proof and payment for all lands located under the desert-land laws of the United States by members of the Colorado Cooperative Colony, of southwestern Colorado, shall be extended from time to time, yearly, for a period not exceeding five years from the time when proof and payment is due under existing laws, upon their filing with the register of the land office of the district in which such land is located affidavits of the secretary of said company, supported by two disinterested persons, showing that more than one-seventh of the necessary cost of building their canal for the reclamation of their lands, including laterals, has been done at the time of the application for said first extension; and like proof showing that a force of not less than ten men have been constantly at work on said canal or in preparing lumber, fluming material, etc., therefor, and have been continuously so at work since the last extension, shall entitle them to any subsequent extension herein provided for.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The Clerk has not reported the amendments. Mr. BELL. I wish to make a suggestion. The amendment only consists of giving the names of the cooperative colony and the numbers of their claims. There are 71 of them, and that is all there is to it. I move that we dispense with the reading of that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not wish the amendment reported?

Mr. PAYNE. I think certainly the House ought to hear the amendments.

Mr. BELL. Will the gentleman from New York hear me for a moment?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman that the House has not yet given consent for the consideration of the bill. Let the Clerk report the amendments and complete his work.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after "Colony," in line 5, page 1, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Namely: No. 494, George Douglass, section 4, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 438, Erskine Easton, section 5, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 421, Ruth R. Miller, section 5, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 466, Evelyn Winter, section 5, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 469, Charles A. Hastings, section 5, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 411, Julia A. Howard, section 6, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 422, Thomas M. Campbell, section 6, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 439, Edward L. Kittell, section 6, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 467, Robert L. Veach, section 6, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 468, Presly B. Veach, section 6, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 460, Fred C. Tawney, section 6, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 423, Charles C. Goodrich, section 6, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 437, Melville J. Goodrich, section 6, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 402, Olaf S. Petterson, section 7, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 403, Robert W. Crane, section 7, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 445, Cornelius C. Langford, section 7, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 401, Hugh L. Shellabarger, section 7, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 413, Cora G. Wartner, section 7, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 436, Nancy L. Bowen, section 7, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 395, George Slote, section 8, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 448, Cassius N. Gile, section 8, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 361, Ludebert A. Lewis, section 8, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 487, Clara L. Gile, section 9, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 228, Edward L. Gallatin, section 9, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 484, Waldo Linnell, section 9, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 483, John H. Iverson, section 9, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 348, Reuben S. Riehl, section 12, township 46 north, range 16 west; No. 475, Frank C. Gibbs, section 12, township 46 north, range 16 west; No. 399, George C. Wright, section 12, township 46 north, range 16 west; No. 339, Charles Reed, section 24, township 46 north, range 16 west; No. 385, John F. Skees, section 14, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 426, Emory C. Brooks, section 14, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 451, Elmer C. Brooks, section 14, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 464, James Cooper, section 15, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 396, Frank E. Furry, section 22, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 429, William B. Benny, section 23, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 435, William C. McGuire, section 23, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 430, John Doing, section 23, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 431, Arlie C. Coon, section 23, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 404, Fred H. Brown, section 24, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 391, Uri H. Walker, section 24, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 240, Georgena R. Smith, section 25, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 416, Albert C. Snyder, section 25, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 352, Claus J. Jensen, section 25, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 482, M. B. Leap, section 27, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 455, Gustav D. Hanman, section 27, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 348, Chester C. Dunn, section 35, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 276, Hattie H. Christman, section 35, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 474, Lige M. Preston, section 35, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 406, Bertha Tarkoff, section 36, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 404, Friend D. Minor, section 36, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 278, Hattie E. Wright, section 36, township 47 north, range 16 west; No. 229, Ada B. McElroy, section 10, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 471, Leory M. Veach, section 15, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 364, Isaac Tarkoff, section 16, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 472, Handy R. Babcock, section 16, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 419, Benj. L. Smith, section 16, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 397, Samuel England, section 16, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 313, Rockwood H. Blake, section 30, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 347, John H. Dunmike, section 30, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 314, Clarence A. Wood, section 30, township 46 north, range 15 west; No. 400, May Schenck, section 30, township 47 north, range 15 west; No. 4, Ralph E. Chatfield, section 31, township 47 north, range 15 west; No. 441, Lida M. Brown, section 31, township 47 north, range 15 west; No. 230, Hezekiah Epperson, section 1, township 46 north, range 16 west; No. 407, William Liebenberg, section 1, township 46 north, range 16 west; No. 375, Julia W. Barnes, section 1, township 46 north, range 16 west; No. 481, Samuel M. Kerns, section 1, township 46 north, range 16 west; No. 432, Harry J. Langdon, section 2, township 46 north, range 16 west; No. 433, John O'Leary, section 2, township 46 north, range 16 west; No. 353, James Mahaffy, section 4, township 46 north, range 16 west, all in Montrose County, Colo., land district, shall be extended for a period of three years.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. I would like to ask the gentleman from Colorado a question about this bill. I understand that this is simply to extend the time and that the work is to be done as provided for under previous laws.

Mr. BELL. Yes; that is all.

Mr. PAYNE. And that it is reported from the Committee on Public Lands?

Mr. BELL. Reported unanimously.

Mr. LACEY. They have been unable to do the work during the time fixed by the original law.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The work was very expensive, being a canal, costing probably \$200,000.

Mr. PAYNE. How much have they done?

Mr. BELL. About \$75,000 worth of work.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BELL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. I introduced a resolution a few moments ago tendering our sympathy to the South African Republic, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] objected to it. I did not hear to what committee the resolution was referred.

The SPEAKER. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Then I ask unanimous consent that that committee have leave to report that resolution at any time.

Mr. PAYNE. Well, Mr. Speaker, that does not intensify the matter for such a proceeding as this.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I hope there will be no objection made to leave being given them to report.

Mr. PAYNE. Making it a privileged report? I do not think there is any cause for altering the rules this morning. The gentleman is a member of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I ask unanimous consent that the committee have leave to report that resolution at any time.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I do not think that is in order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman rose to a parliamentary inquiry and turns it into a request for unanimous consent. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs have the privilege—

Mr. GROSVENOR. I make the point of order—

The SPEAKER. Let the Chair state the request. (Continuing.) Have the privilege to report at any time on the resolution recently referred to that committee.

Mr. PAYNE. I suggest that this go to the Committee on Rules. I think we ought to enforce the rule.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. RICHARDSON. All right.

TO EXTEND COAL-LAND LAWS TO THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5763) to extend the public-land laws to the district of Alaska.

Be it enacted, etc., That the public-land laws of the United States are hereby extended to the district of Alaska.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 3, after the word "that," insert the words "so much of;" and after the word "Alaska," in line 4, add the words "as relate to coal lands, namely, sections 2947 to 2952, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The amendments recommended by the committee were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. LACEY. Mr. Speaker, the title should be amended so as to read: "To extend the coal laws."

The SPEAKER. Does the report show what the amendment should be?

Mr. LACEY. I think not.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out of the title the word "public" and insert the word "coal;" so that it will read: "To extend the coal-land laws to the district of Alaska."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, this correction of the title will be made.

There was no objection.

On motion of Mr. LACEY, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WADSWORTH, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported the bill (H. R. 10538) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to give notice that I will ask consideration of the bill on Monday at the earliest possible moment after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I reserve all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee reserves all points of order on the bill.

Mr. PAYNE. I move that the House take a recess until 1 o'clock.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CORLISS. Division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 62, noes 34.

So the motion was agreed to.

And accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House was declared in recess.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The House resumed its session.

The SPEAKER. In pursuance of the order heretofore made, the House will now proceed to the consideration of the resolutions upon the life and character of the Hon. RICHARD P. BLAND, of Missouri, late a member of this House.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended in order that suitable tribute may be paid to the high character and eminent public services of the Hon. RICHARD PARKS BLAND, late a most distinguished member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased the House, at the conclusion of these memorial exercises, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased statesman, and inform the Senate of the action of this body.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, RICHARD PARKS BLAND was born in Kentucky, August 19, 1835, and died in Missouri, June 15, 1899. Between these lids, birth and death, are the leaves of a noble life.

BLAND reached manhood by the rough way which so many poor boys have trod. He passed a few years in the far West, among the pioneers who went to the wild mountains in search of the precious metals. In Missouri he married Virginia E. Mitchell, the devoted wife who bore him four sons and five daughters. The widow and six children survive to mourn the death of the best of husbands, the best of fathers. BLAND was a lawyer with a fair practice when he was elected to Congress. Believing that as the representative of the people he should quit his private business and devote himself wholly to the public service, he gave up the profession in which his progress had been satisfactory. Loving the country, he made his home upon a farm, and when wearied with the duties and cares of public life, there, communing with nature, he sought and found rest and recreation.

He served twelve terms, or twenty-four years, as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and death canceled his certificate of election for a thirteenth term. Once only was he beaten, and even then he barely missed election, although defeat overtook his party at almost every point. He was one of many vicarious atonements for the sins of others. Nominations came to him; no one else was thought of while he lived.

BLAND is most widely known through his prominent connection with the silver question. If his name were not woven for all time into the story of the free-silver conflict, as that of a master spirit there, he would have high place in the annals of other great issues under consideration during his long public career. For it is a fact that he had clear views upon every important principle involved in the measures passed or proposed in a quarter of a century of stirring times for the Republic and for mankind, and he was in the forefront of the battle as it raged around one after another of them.

This is not the time nor the occasion for a careful analysis of the views of the departed chieftain concerning the free coinage of gold and silver. He believed, without doubt or shadow of wavering, believed as he believed in the vital force of the cardinal virtues, the abiding prosperity of his countrymen, as well as the real advancement of the race along the lines of "the greatest good to the greatest number," to be dependent upon the free coinage of both gold and silver into standard money; and he was for "the old ratio." He believed that the world never had and never would have too much standard coin of these metals, but that, on the contrary, owing to a scarcity of such money, the great body of the people were and, without the remedy of free coinage, would continue to be at the mercy of the wealthy few.

Among the clouds of financial distress he could see no bow of promise of enduring prosperity for the masses, either in our own land or elsewhere, so long as primary money should continue to be so scarce that most of it, at any time and without notice or warning, could be withdrawn from the channels of trade, either by the cupidity or through the panicky fears of a few millionaires. He was deeply affected as he noted and vainly tried to avert the dangers which menaced the plain people, of whom he always was the faithful champion. He beheld the advance of science, discovery, and invention, but observed with a sad heart that the benefits which went to the many were grievously out of proportion to those reaped by the favored few. A poor man himself, battling for the poor, he saw how millionaires, like mushrooms, spring up in a night, while the sturdy yeomanry of the land go down in

financial storms, as the grain in their fields falls under the stroke of the hurricane.

He was truly a lover of his fellow-man and a foe, stern and implacable, to whatever, viewed calmly and honestly, as he viewed all things, appeared to him to be destructive instead of promotive of the general welfare. To him it seemed monstrous that, by the legislation of the representatives of a free and noble people, dollars should be made scarcer in proportion to the need for them, when so many poor men have debts and taxes to pay and mortgages to lift. He never feared, as some have done and some others have claimed to do, that bad results would flow from increasing, by the free coinage of both silver and gold, the quantity of money in the United States and in the world. He could find neither force nor weight in the contention that the coinage of such money, as rapidly and as freely as the earth might yield the precious metals and man might choose to carry them to the mints, would disorganize business, or dangerously inflate prices, or stimulate men to wild speculation, or induce extravagance, or be productive, or even promotive, of any other of the ills which certain prophets (false prophets, he thought) said would result from free coinage.

He believed that, with primary money increasing in quantity as the energy and science of man might unlock, one after another, nature's storehouses, deep in the bowels of the earth or buried in the shifting sand, all property would advance in price and in salability; the burden of taxation and of debt would become lighter for the masses; industry would find fresh stimulus in increasing rewards; investments would yield larger and surer profits; money no longer would be hoarded as the safest and best way to make money through falling prices; and financial slavery—the most artfully contrived and cruellest of all the forms of bondage known upon the earth—would disappear steadily and rapidly, and soon be a thing of the past.

According to his philosophy, what the people need, and what of right they should have, is not merely enough money for good times, when every man who has money puts it into circulation either by using it himself or by lending it to others who will use it, but enough for hard times, when the scheming, the timid, and often the prudent, hold fast what money they have in hand, and draw in as quickly as possible what they have in business or at interest. He contended that when money is abundant, when supply keeps pace with demand, the many and not the few will have control of it; and that the courage and hope and enterprise of the many must always, and more especially in financial storms, afford a safer anchorage than the fright, the greed, and the manipulations of the few ever can supply.

But I did not mean to go far into the silver question, so close to the heart of the great American Commoner, and hence I leave it, with the fervent hope that the Ruler of nations and of men may raise up and sustain some champion of the people, as honest, as brave, as faithful, as steadfast, as the dead statesman whose loss we deplore, to take up his great fight and carry it on through the years, to complete victory.

In 1896, as the time drew near for the assembling of the national convention of the Democratic party, hope in the minds of many grew apace that BLAND would be the nominee for President. And when the convention met, and those of BLAND's way of thinking were found to be in full control and firm in the assertion of their principles, nothing appeared more probable or fitting than that the honor of leading in the approaching contest between the parties should fall to him. But no persuasion could tempt him to strive for the nomination. His doctrine then, as always, was, THE CAUSE ABOVE THE MAN. For he had no disposition but to do good. The "cause" was dearer far to him than any prize that ambition could covet or fortune bestow.

So, while the clans were gathering at Chicago, while the platform was under discussion, when the balloting was going on, when Bryan was nominated—all the time, the unselfish patriot, the ardent lover of the "plain people," RICHARD PARKS BLAND, was at home on his Missouri farm, anxious for the "cause," but indifferent about himself, the man. The news that the nomination for the Presidency had been made, but that BLAND was not the nominee, smote more sorely than blows could have done the neighbors and friends who gathered about the smiling chieftain, exultant over the victory written in the platform. No sorrow, no bitterness, no disappointment touched the tranquil soul of the noble farmer-statesman, who had put and kept "the cause above the man." And as he sat there in the shade of the apple trees, every note of the wild bird in the branches, calling cheerily to its mate, was music sweeter far in his ears than all the triumphant blasts of bugles mingled with songs of victory from the throats of exultant friends over his nomination, ever could be. The "cause" had triumphed in the platform. What cared he, who was devoted to the cause and indifferent to self, whether it had been thought best to put him in the station of highest honor or in the ranks, so long as the lines were drawn true and he could be in the thick of the fight anyhow?

No doubt others will tell here and elsewhere—and the world

knows—how BLAND was the vital force that brought into being the Bland-Allison Act. In principle and in policy that measure fell far short of BLAND's judgment, wishes, and hopes; but he was not able to secure anything better. Who can tell how unbearable would have been and would be the burdens of his countrymen, or how complete would have been and would be the destruction of values in the small holdings of the poorer people, if the silver dollars coined under that law had never been made? The future, better than the past or the present, can estimate at their true worth the services of this devoted patriot to his countrymen and to mankind.

In forming a judgment of BLAND this thought of Emerson is suggestive:

Nothing is more simple than greatness; indeed, to be simple is to be great.

Who that believes with Emerson can doubt that BLAND was a great man? How simple he was! In him was no affectation. The real and not the seeming inspired him, moved him. On his farm in Missouri he was as plain as other farmers, and here in Washington, through all his great career, he was as plain as any self-respecting Missouri farmer might be. With him the man was to be regarded always, and not the clothes which the man wore, or the house in which he lived, or the wealth or the poverty with which he might be surrounded. No glitter could dazzle him; no temptation could swerve him from the right as it was revealed to him; no opposition could daunt him; no betrayal could shake his allegiance to truth and justice; no flattery could win him; no fire ever grew hot enough to drive him from his guns.

He never betrayed a trust, never deserted a friend, never took a mean advantage of an antagonist. So well poised was he that he discerned the right as if by intuition; so brave and devoted that he would have led a forlorn hope as coolly as he would turn a furrow in one of his fields, in preparation for the seedtime. If martyrdom could have secured the triumph of any great cause in which he was enlisted, he would not have quailed at sight of the stake. And none are more gentle than he was.

BLAND was all that the most exacting can find expressed in those words of deep and noble meaning: Husband, Father, Friend. He loved home and family and all that make both dear to every true man. There were none against whom he cherished enmity—and who could know him and live in hostility to him? A shaft piercing him, whether sped thoughtlessly or in malice, sank in the deep ocean of his charity, far out of sight of men, however sore the wound made by it might be. He never tried to hurt, but always to help. He fought hard, but in the lofty purposes of his warfare principles, and not men, engaged his attention.

Honor is the recompense of those who do right without seeking recompense.

Thus spake a wise man among the ancients. And if he spake truly, what chaplets of honors should garland the memory of our departed friend! Modest, simple, kindly, in all his works and ways; unselfish, generous, tender in all his relations in life; brave, steadfast, faithful, in all his undertakings—we are richer, my countrymen, in that RICHARD PARKS BLAND lived and worked for us, and poorer, far poorer, in that his labors are ended and he has gone from us forever.

He died when the shadows from the west, though lengthened, showed that the sun still was above the horizon and the night of years had not yet fallen. He died before the weight of age was upon him, but some solace may be found in the reflection, harbored by many, that the best time to die is when one is in his prime, ere the powers of the mind have begun to wane or the springs of life have dried up. At least, it is a consolation to be able to remember our friend as he was—not bowed with age, not borne off the field wounded and writhing in pain, but keen-sighted, calm, and bold—the chieftain whose voice was clear and whose lance was sharp-pointed and well poised, suddenly summoned to quit, for a higher sphere of usefulness, the life which all, sooner or later, must lay down.

Friend of every true man, and foe to none; friend of many days, faithful always and ever generous—to whom, in all the annals of this historic old Hall, has tribute been paid with better right than thine? Who has been truer than thou? Who braver in the fight? Who more steadfast when temptation came and hosts opposed? Whose life was more simple, purer, nearer to the people, than thine? Whom did ambition blind less or duty control more? Who beyond thee put "the cause above the man?"

We shall not err in rating BLAND as a great man. The goodness which inspired him, the judgment which guided him, the courage which animated him, the faithfulness which characterized him—surely these and other elements of noblest quality were so blended in him as to make him great. A man may be good without being great, but no man can be great without being good. Intellect and learning men may have in abundance, they may be strangers to fear, and yet not be great; but when so many parts of greatness, in liberal proportion, are blended so happily as in the friend of whom we speak to-day, who will deny that he was of the company of the great?

Thousands traveled far to gather about BLAND's bier and attend his body on the march to the grave. They came individually and in society organizations. Great men were there, with heads bowed and eyes moist. And the plain people, his Missouri neighbors—laboring men and farmers, mechanics, merchants, professional men—a multitude of them bent in grief over his coffin. Everyone realized that he had lost a dear friend. To each and all BLAND had been gentle and kind and "faithful unto death." They do not expect ever to meet his superior, and no price could buy their memory of him, so tender, so proud.

Truly, all that was mortal of BLAND sleeps well in the little churchyard near his old homestead in the great State of Missouri, whose people he loved and served long and faithfully, and the love of whose people for him and their reverence for his memory are as enduring as life.

And that lowly yet lofty spirit which so lately dwelt in that body of his, over which nature will spread her soft green carpet—where is it?

Hearken unto the words of the wise man of Uz, as they float across the centuries, with their boon of assurance and their balm of resignation:

The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, it was my good fortune to know Mr. BLAND well and intimately; indeed, I may say that in a large degree I enjoyed his friendship and confidence, while I fully and freely gave him mine in return. My personal acquaintance with him began in the Forty-eighth Congress. Of his contemporaries then in the House of Representatives, there are now only fourteen who are members of this House, and they are Mr. BINGHAM of Pennsylvania, Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine, Mr. CANNON of Illinois, Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa, Mr. HEPBURN of Iowa, Mr. HITT of Illinois, Mr. KETCHAM of New York, Mr. LANHAM of Texas, Mr. MULLER of New York, Mr. PAYNE of New York, Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee, Mr. RAY of New York, Mr. STEELE of Indiana, and Mr. WADSWORTH of New York.

Oh, how time and change and death have decimated the membership of that body, and how few of us there are who yet remain! As the circle becomes smaller and smaller, my sense of personal attachment to the survivors is intensified. There is a community of feeling and experience with us that does and ought to bind us more strongly to each other in friendly interest.

The passing of years, the decease and consequent diminution of friends and associates, the realization that we are gradually yet surely growing old, and without pause by the wayside, are approaching the end of the journey, the physical and mental mutations of which we are conscious and yet powerless to control, the thoughts and experiences that come to us when we know that the greater part of life's distance has been traveled, the retrospect, the knowledge that "primal strength and the rose of youth" can never be restored, the heart's yearning for "friends regretted, scenes forever dear"—all these and cognate reflections give rise to emotions which no language can portray.

They are never more aroused than when we stand in the presence of our beloved dead. It is then that our natures long and cry out for immortality. It is then when hope beyond the grave is most inspired, and trust in the promises of God affords the greatest solace. It is then when the "blessed tie that binds" us to friends still left, is the strongest, and fellowship and communion with them are most desired and appreciated.

I was assigned in that Congress to the committee of which Mr. BLAND was chairman, and it was my privilege to be closely associated with him in the consideration of those questions the investigation and advocacy of which rendered his public service notable. Our acquaintance ripened into the most pleasant and cordial relations, socially and politically. Unusual opportunity was afforded me to study him and to understand the manner of man he was, and accordingly I feel measurably qualified to say something of his life and character.

In paying tribute to his memory, it is my earnest desire to be entirely sincere and truthful. I shall not permit the promptings of affection nor the license of obituary to carry me beyond the limitations of good conscience and veracious estimate. Were he living, he would protest against any unwarranted or extravagant compliment. Adulation was always distasteful to him. Candid and conscientious himself, he respected frankness and truthfulness in others. He was singularly free from dissimulation, and eschewed all manner of insincerity. He was without pretense and without guile, and far above and beyond anything little or mean.

I have never known a cleaner and more thoroughly upright man in public life. He was indeed a model of integrity. He was essentially a man of the people, and his sympathies were always with them, and his efforts ever exerted in their behalf. He was justly termed the "Great Commoner." His tastes and habits were simple and unostentatious. He was a modest man. He was courageous and insistent wherever his convictions of duty

led him, and his political associates experienced a sense of safety when following him. His action and example not infrequently influenced their votes and conduct.

In voting with Mr. BLAND they were not afraid of adverse criticism. They felt that he had the full confidence of the people, and that whatever he did would meet their approval.

Early in his Congressional career he applied himself to and focalized his research and energies upon what is known as the money question, and especially upon the subject of coinage. He studied them thoroughly and laboriously, and it is perhaps not too much to say that he was more conversant therewith than any American of his day. He was essentially the pioneer and ceaseless advocate of the remonetization of silver; always vigilant and resolute in his contention.

In this connection he achieved for himself a national reputation. He was known and quoted not only in the United States, but wherever monetary science was discussed in the civilized world. He made valuable contributions to the subject he understood so well, not only in the halls of legislation, but with his pen he reached thousands of reflecting minds through the great journals of his time.

While he was familiar with and participated in the discussion of all great issues which engaged attention during his public life, and was possessed of comprehensive judgment and ready grasp of all governmental problems and economic policies, his claim to enduring remembrance and historic perpetuation as a statesman, will rest substantially upon his philosophy and treatment of the money metals. That he was inspired in all he did by his own conscientious approval and the loftiest patriotism, all who knew him will cheerfully attest. His ability and earnestness challenged the admiration of those who believed with him and won the respect of those who disagreed with him.

His immediate constituency testified their approbation of his course and their great attachment to him by oft-repeated indorsements and reelections; and when the monetary policy which so conspicuously marked his Congressional career became the leading tenet of the national party to which he belonged, millions of his political friends and admirers favored his nomination for the Presidency. He lived to see "the stone which certain builders rejected become the head of the corner," and that proposition, to the success of which he had given his unremitting endeavor, and upon which he had bestowed the best years of his life, not only ratified and adopted by his party, but made the rallying cry which summoned its hosts to the polls.

Mr. BLAND was one of the most amiable men I ever knew. His kindness of disposition and unobtrusive mannerism drew men toward him and made them feel easy in his presence. He was readily approachable, and the very soul of gentleness in his personal relations with all who knew him, and the better he was known the more highly he was esteemed. His private life was beautiful and his conduct irreproachable. There was a quiet, native dignity about him in his daily walk and conversation which gave a charm to his personality. He had a kind word for every one with whom he came in contact.

In public discussion he was earnest and forceful, positive and vigorous; and yet he was courteous and preserved the amenities of debate and the decorum of intellectual controversy. His denunciation of what he considered wrong was ever prompt and severe, and I have often seen him stern almost to indignation when combating what he believed to be vicious in policy, detrimental to the interests of the people and the cause of good government. He was vehement in protest and resented with all his might every species of injustice to his fellow-men.

No blot nor blur stained his lofty manhood. Purity of life, rectitude of conduct, rigid integrity, and unstinted devotion to principle adorned his long and illustrious career. Verily, he hath left behind him a good name and a record without blemish.

I knew much of his inner life. He cherished his home circle in a marked degree. A more loving, faithful husband, a kindlier, better father, a nobler, truer man, a more exemplary citizen, a more faithful and patriotic statesman never lived nor died.

Knowing him as I did and prepared as I am to speak truly of him, I wish to record of him what, after all, is the highest possible human tribute, the supreme "conclusion of the whole matter" of excellency in earthly conduct and nobility of character, the grandest epitaph that can mark the last resting place of any of our race, the very best that friend living can say of friend dead—"He was an honest man."

It is given to none of us to lift the veil which overhangs the portal of the unseen world: What happens after death and whither the spirit wings its flight, are beyond human discovery. The past we know, but the future we can not discern. We can only hope and trust in the infinite love and mercy and intercession of our great Redeemer, and that through these there cometh at last a safe deliverance.

While Mr. BLAND was not a member of any church, he nevertheless had the highest respect for the Christian religion and the

greatest regard for those who were truly pious. I am persuaded that he fostered in his soul, as he practiced in his life, many of the real virtues and true principles of Christianity. He loved truth and abounded in charity toward all mankind. His ear was quick to the distress and afflictions of others and his hand and heart were always ready in their alleviation. I have no doubt that as he approached the "valley of the shadow," and realized that he must soon appear in the presence of his Maker, he had a ready audience with the Father of Spirits, and received assurance of that peace and rest which await the faithful.

Mr. Speaker, in his death I have lost one of the dearest and most valued friends I ever had—intimate and confidential, to whom I could talk and with whom I could confer with absolute freedom and perfect reliance upon any subject. His advice and judgment were always useful to me. It will ever be one of the sweet comforts of my life that he did me the honor to bestow upon me his personal regard, and the memory of my communion with him will always be precious.

When I received the message announcing his death and requesting my presence at his obsequies, it reached the depths of my heart and touched my nature beyond my power to describe. I responded to the summons. I looked upon his dear old honest face, cold in death. I visited his desolated home and viewed the scenes of his domestic life, and there came upon me a feeling of personal bereavement such as I think is rarely experienced by one not of kindred blood. It was to me a funeral of inexpressible sadness. Thousands of his friends and neighbors and constituents were there. Multitudes, representing every walk and condition of life, gathered to testify their respect and pay their final tribute.

The sympathy and sorrow not only of his district and State, but of the whole Union were manifest in the attendance upon the last sad rites and through what was said of him in the press. I imagine there has never been in Missouri, and perhaps never will hereafter be, a funeral which so affected the throbbing hearts of the great mass of the people. They knew and felt that they had lost a true and constant and mighty champion of their rights.

We laid him away to rest until the Resurrection, with every benediction on his memory, and felt that a great and good man had passed away. May the Almighty comfort and protect his widow, and may his children "be beloved for the father's sake."

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, the Hon. RICHARD P. BLAND was born in Ohio County, Ky., which is within the district I have the honor to represent in this House. It was there, under sunny skies, in a genial climate, and amongst a generous and chivalrous people, that he grew to young manhood's estate. It is an honor which I appreciate not a little to occupy in this House the seat which was occupied by Mr. BLAND in the Fifty-fifth Congress and to speak, as I do, for the district that gave birth to so conspicuous a figure in American politics.

So far as I have heard, Mr. BLAND sprang from a parentage that was humble in station and limited in fortune, though eminently reputable in name, upright in conduct, and rich in those attributes that make a human character beautiful and attractive. I had not the pleasure and profit of a personal acquaintance with Mr. BLAND until the Fifty-fifth Congress was convened in extraordinary session in March, 1897, but from our introduction until the close of his faithful career upon this earth our relations steadily grew more cordial, and the sentiment of respect that I had long entertained for him intensified and developed into the higher, better, and more enduring emotion of genuine friendship.

Oftentimes we met here when the House was not in session, and indulged in pleasant converse about his childhood's happy days in the old Kentucky home. He never grew tired of telling nor I of listening to his recollections of Ohio County and its people, and many were the inquiries that he made about the friends of his early days, many of whom had long before him crossed the dark and mystic stream into the country whose pleasures and delights are of hope and faith rather than of knowledge to us, but some of whom still linger upon time's wasting shores mourning his death, revering his memory, and praising his noble deeds.

All the engaging vicissitudes of his active and busy life had not obscured his recollections of or abated his genuine affection for his native county and the people of his youthful years. The people of Ohio County, as well as of all Kentucky, cherished and loved him as one of its favorite sons, and he loved them as well. He was plain and unpretentious, but his power and ability did not need to be regaled in the transient habiliments of self-conceit. I hazard nothing in saying that he possessed all the qualities of mind and heart that go to make a man really and truly great to an extent and in such proportion that there were but few men indeed who could measure to his standard.

He came, as I have intimated, from a people who loved the right and spurned the wrong, and throughout his public and private life he prized this as his highest and most valuable heritage, and was always faithful to this traditional principle of his family and his people.

He was indeed a great commoner in this, that he guarded with unrivaled vigilance and fidelity and with marked zeal and intelligence the rights of the great masses in their conflicts with the special interests. He was among the first to urge the restoration of silver as a standard money, and in the hours of our fiercest struggle on this great question, when those who had long been his party associates and to whom he was bound by ties of personal friendship were some of them faltering and others fleeing, he stood true to the cause of the people, unmoved by the persuasion of his friends and undaunted by the taunts of his foes.

He was the truest, best type representative of the plain people I have ever known. He was not a tactician nor, in the general acceptance of the term, a politician, but rather was he a patriot and a statesman. He was as honest in his conviction, as courageous in his action, as correct in his judgment upon economical questions and public affairs as he was pure, gentle, and lovable in his private life and character. His splendid record is a part of and inseparable from the history of our common country. But he has gone from us.

No more will he be seen in the walks of men; but the lofty influence that went out from him, and that will continue to live after him, will touch and elevate our national character, and mark with indelible impression our national policies, while his wise counsel when on earth will be as a "lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path." Human eye hath not seen the land to which he has gone; but for the eternal abiding place of one so pure, so good, and so great as our departed friend, we can not doubt that it is all that has been told us through sacred song and story, and that he now enjoys "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, this day has been set apart to enable us to pay proper tribute to the high character and distinguished public services of the late Mr. BLAND of Missouri, who departed this life at his home, Lebanon, on the 15th day of June, 1899.

On occasions like this all party feelings that usually divide us in this Chamber are laid aside. There are no controversies, and there is no dissension here to-day. Before the uplifted finger of death we who survive him stand in reverential awe. The river of life and death flows between us and him. He can not come to us, but we can go over to him.

Mr. BLAND was born at Hartford, Ky., on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1835, of poor but honest parentage. At an early age he commenced life for himself with no resources except a strong mind, good health, an indomitable will, and a firm conviction "that without honesty no other excellence, religious or moral, is worth anything."

The battle of life with him was not an easy one. The prospect at the beginning was not bright, but to his courageous soul there was no such word as fail. To succeed it was necessary for him to meet and grapple with those dread jailers of the human heart—poverty and humble birth. He subdued both, and slowly but surely moved toward the front, modestly but grandly holding every advance he made in individual growth and personal worth until he became an idolized leader of the Democracy, not only in the House of Representatives but in every section of our beloved country. His party never made a mistake in following his lead.

In his elevation to the responsible position of a Representative in Congress from the capital district of Missouri, he never lost sight of the farmers and laboring people from whose ranks he came, but always remembered the ties of affection that bound him to them. He had confidence in the judgment and patriotism of the people.

He was a true friend and champion of the helpless and oppressed, wherever found. He was the enemy of all special privileges and believed in absolute equality in legislation.

For the many hard blows he struck for the bleeding, bankrupt, broken-hearted people of the South we will always cherish his memory.

Power had no enticement or terror for him, and with his sense of duty as his only guide, his voice and vote were always on the side of right as he saw it, without any thought of how it might be viewed by those who ruled for the time being. He resisted and resented as vigorously the suggestions of the President elected by his own party that silver coinage should be suspended as he did the passage of the Sherman law by a Republican Congress.

To him more than any other one individual is due the credit for the standard silver dollars now in circulation. He believed in the free and unlimited coinage of both of the money metals, but did not believe in irredeemable paper money. While he at the same time resisted the single gold standard and fiat paper money, he insisted that gold and silver should be coined upon equal terms and that all paper money should be issued by the Government and convertible into such coin on demand. He did not think it possible to have too much real money.

He spent twenty-four years at this capital, where many of our ablest and most brilliant men are wrecked and ruined by yielding

to the temptations that meet public men at every turn, but no breath of suspicion ever stained his character or assailed his honor.

Whether at home as a private citizen or here as a Representative in Congress he was always the same sober, upright, honest, pure, clean, brave, good man. Such a person can not pass from the living without being missed. He will be missed in this Chamber. He will be missed in Missouri. He will be missed by the country at large. He will be missed more by his beloved ones at home than anywhere else. The death of such a man in the midst of important and unfinished labors seems to us poor mortals strange; but as Christians, believing in the same Divine Ruler in which he so confidently trusted, we should not question either the mercy or wisdom of the sad bereavement that took him from us.

It is not our privilege to understand the mysteries of life and death. The only light and hope we can get is from the revelation given in the great book of books. For a man like Mr. BLAND, whose entire life was one of honest purpose and noble deeds, we should not grieve, but rather believe that his labors on earth were finished and that the Master called him to his eternal reward. God bless his memory! May He who overrules all events for His own glory comfort and sustain his widow and children. May we, standing as it were around his fresh-made grave, resolve to imitate his virtues and to renew our faith in and hope of a blessed immortality.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, at the organization of the Forty-third Congress, in December, 1873, I made the acquaintance of RICHARD PARKS BLAND, of Missouri. That was the beginning of my service in the National House of Representatives and also the beginning of his. Both of us were young men. With the exception of two years, each of us had continuous service in the House of Representatives from that time until the death of Mr. BLAND, on June 15, 1899.

At the time of his decease there were only three members of the House who had had service in the Forty-third Congress—Mr. BLAND, Mr. Harmer, and myself.

Early in our service in the House Mr. BLAND and myself became well acquainted and close personal friends, and our friendship was cemented with the years and remained unbroken to the time of his death.

His service covered a very important period in the history of the Republic. Many questions involving reconstruction arising from the civil war, financial questions, economic and industrial questions of great importance to all the people, were considered from time to time in Congress, and their consideration ripened into legislation. In many instances I was not in harmony with Mr. BLAND in those matters of legislation; but it affords me real pleasure to declare that even when his views and policies were diametrically opposed to those of my own party, I never for a moment doubted his sterling uprightness, his perfect sincerity, and his single-heartedness. In all his long service in Congress there never was a day or an hour when he did not give his best efforts to the promotion of just and proper legislation according to his best judgment.

He was industrious, intelligent, sagacious, forceful, and incorruptible; simple and unaffected; sturdy and indomitable in parliamentary battle; always actuated by a high sense of duty and loyally devoted to its dictates; withal carrying with him, under a seemingly rugged exterior, that sweet tenderness of heart which always goes with true manliness; constant and faithful to the public interests, at all times commanding the respect of his colleagues on both sides of the House and of those who did not agree with him in politics, as well as those who were his party friends, throughout the whole country.

I will leave it to others to speak more fully of his public achievements and of his personal relations at his home and in the district and State from which he came. In closing let me say simply his reputation in the public service is a precious heritage for his family and friends and an incentive to devotion to the public service for those who shall succeed him. And the Republic will be indeed fortunate if all her sons in the future will bring to her service a patriotism as pure and a devotion as earnest as RICHARD PARKS BLAND brought with him when he entered the National House of Representatives and carried with him continuously to the end.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, RICHARD PARKS BLAND was a unique figure in American politics. The history of the Republic can not be written adequately or intelligibly without assigning a high place and large space to this unpretentious Missouri farmer. Wherever money circulates or civilization abounds his name is familiar to the ears of men, and is spoken reverently to-day by millions who never looked upon his rugged face and to whose language he was an utter stranger. He belonged to that very small group of American statesmen who achieved imperishable renown without reaching the Presidency. You can count them on the fingers of your two hands without counting twice;

but whoever else may be excluded from that goodly company by the inexorable test of time, BLAND will stand there immortal.

What was the secret of this man's wondrous hold upon the affections of mankind? Not dazzling genius, for he had none. Not soul-stirring eloquence, for he was no orator. Not personal magnetism, for he was destitute of it. Not courtly manners, for his were brusque. Not great and varied learning, for his reading was not wide and his investigations were limited to economic subjects. Not scintillating wit, for his was a serious mind. Not the cunning of demagogues, for he was artless as a little child. Not great wealth, for he was poor in this world's goods and had no desire for riches. Not the glamour of military success, for though a brave Indian fighter on the Western frontier, he never spoke about that feature of his life without being asked and then with blushing modesty. Not a commanding presence, for though his face was strong, he would never have been selected as a leader of men by his flesh marks alone.

In fact, he possessed few, if any, of the characteristics which are usually deemed necessary to a great political career; nevertheless, it is not too much to say that he was one of the most potent factors in the politics of our age; his influence girdled the globe and favorably affected the prosperity and happiness of dwellers upon the banks of the Ganges and the Nile as well as the denizens of the Mississippi Valley. When all the timeservers, double dealers, and self-seeking wire-pullers of this century molder in forgotten graves, the unsullied life, the amazing self-abnegation, the lofty patriotism, the benignant philanthropy of "Silver Dick" BLAND will be discussed and applauded by the historian of the times in which we live.

Young men ambitious of political preferment and of a noble and enduring fame will do well to pass lightly by the shrewd manipulators and aspiring mountebanks and to study profoundly the far-reaching results of BLAND's career. They will discover that his commanding position was due to his intense devotion to principle, to his absorbing love of truth, to his integrity of mind, and to his lionine courage. He stood for conscience in politics and for impartial justice and equal right to all God's children. Without arrogance of character, he possessed an independence of soul which would not have flattered Neptune for his trident or Jove for his power to thunder. He was what Marc Antony described himself to be, but which Marc most emphatically was not—"a plain, blunt man, who loved his friends"—and he died amid the lamentations of the plain people, of whom he was the best type.

BLAND was not only honest, but he avoided the very appearance of evil—a thing to be commended in a public man. For example, when his admirers in Colorado presented him with a rich, magnificent silver service for his table as a testimonial of their appreciation of his great fight for silver, with a delicacy rare among statesmen, he declined the splendid gift with thanks, being unwilling that the great cause for which he stood and which he had so much at heart should be smirched by even the suspicion of a mercenary motive on his part. The sight of that costly and artistic service was enough to make a man's mouth water, but I have not even the shadow of a doubt that BLAND would have declined the gift had it been another Comstock lode.

When, however, the silver wedding of the BLANDS came round, and his Missouri colleagues in the House and Senate presented them with a handsome silver souvenir of their affection, he cheerfully, promptly, and, I think, proudly accepted that, for not even malice itself could suggest a sordid motive in either the giving or acceptance, Republicans joining heartily with Democrats in making the gift.

BLAND was direct in his methods. What he did he did boldly and aboveboard. He absolutely refused to stoop to conquer, and looked with amazement and contempt upon those who crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning. No matter who ran up Gessler's cap in the market place, this stalwart Missourian refused to worship and resolutely kept his beaver on his head. Others might temporize and do expedient things. He would not. He kept his honor bright as the spear of Achilles or the plowshare of Cincinnatus.

He participated frequently in debate. His style was plain, terse, luminous. He could hit and hit hard. He quoted no anecdotes; he never drew on the poets; he essayed no flights of eloquence; he used few historical illustrations; but in simple language he went at once to the heart of his subject, always commanded both the attention and respect of the House, and came to be a force in the affairs of men with which statesmen of all parties were compelled to reckon.

Though his public speeches contain no suggestion of humor, in private conversation with those he liked he was free, open, communicative, both telling an anecdote well and enjoying the fun as much as any.

He was too confiding and was easily imposed upon by designing knaves, if they came to him in the sacred name of friendship or of political kinship; but once convince him of a man's duplicity

or meanness and he shut his great, tender heart against him resolutely, mercilessly, and forever. Under provocation he could use language as harsh and vigorous as any man I ever knew, but those occasions were few and far between.

Socially he was a bashful man, a most lovable man. It was a pleasure to accept the hospitality of the Blands in their comfortable Washington home, where content, mutual trust, and loving kindness did abound. A fonder husband, a tenderer father never lived, and he had his ample reward in the unstinted love of his wife and children. That family exerted a sweet, a wholesome, a benign, an elevating influence over all with whom they came in contact.

Of BLAND it may be said, as Thomas Jefferson said of James Monroe:

He was so pure that if his soul were turned inside out you would not find a blot upon it.

I have said that BLAND was not an orator; but in the days to come his speeches will be analyzed and studied as the mainspring for a great political revolution.

If BLAND ever took any thought of his fame, which I am persuaded he did not, he would have chosen to rest his reputation as a parliamentary speaker upon the great speech popularly known as "The parting of the ways speech," delivered in August, 1893, on "The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law." It was an epoch maker and rendered possible the Chicago platform of 1896 and the astounding campaign which Bryan made upon it. In effect, it was like Patrick Henry's great lyric speech before the Virginia house of burgesses, which precipitated the Revolution and which still stirs the heart like strains of martial music. That day BLAND faced a hostile audience and defied the mighty power of an unfriendly Administration with a serene courage, a directness of utterance, a demonstration of candor that forced round after round of applause from his most steadfast opponents. When, with a face glowing with intensity of feeling and with a lion's roar, he exclaimed, "We have come to the parting of the ways," all men knew that it was war, bitter war, among Democrats until BLAND's principles became his party's creed. He secured only 101 votes in the House, but he had set in motion forces which have triumphed in the party, and which, under God, will triumph in the country and throughout the world.

I have often regretted that the portrait of the grand old man could not have been placed on immortal canvas by a master hand as he appeared that day—the greatest of his life—a day big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. Such a picture would deserve to rank with the greatest historical paintings of the world.

From that day to this I have loved and revered the man, and I will love and revere his memory always.

Though intimately associated with Mr. BLAND, I never heard him mention that speech. From that and other facts I am inclined to believe that he never had any adequate conception of what a colossal historic personage he was, and greatly underrated the immense influence which he had exerted upon the destinies of his country and his kind.

If he had understood anything about political management, he would have reached the White House, *thence plus ultra*, the ultima thule, of human ambition. He was in every way worthy of that exalted station.

It was, however, persistently asserted in certain quarters that BLAND was not big enough to be President. That was a monumental mistake. Any man who can serve in Congress twenty-five years, hoe as big a row as BLAND did, and grow all the time, is big enough for any position whatsoever.

I have read and studied and thought somewhat about American Presidents, have seen five of them, and have endeavored with unbiased mind and unprejudiced heart to fairly estimate their mental strength, their moral worth, their educational equipment, and their services to mankind, also to ascertain the causes of their eminence; and my settled conviction is that if BLAND was not as great as Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, or Lincoln, the fact remains that we will be without a President most of the time if we never elect any man who fails to measure up to the lofty standard of that illustrious quartette.

As a scholar BLAND did not rank with Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, and James A. Garfield—the three most thorough Presidential scholars.

He was not a great captain, as was Washington, Jackson, Taylor, and Grant. He was not as much of a Chesterfield as Pierce or Arthur. As a manipulator he was not comparable with Martin Van Buren. But in common sense, which, after all, is the best sense, he had no superior among our Chief Magistrates. In brains he was above many of them; in length and conspicuousness of public service he overtopped most of them.

He had more reputation than any man ever nominated a first time for the Presidency except Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Taylor, and Grant.

BLAND was a modest man. He was very much disposed to hide his light under a bushel. He did right because he loved the right,

and left the consequences to take care of themselves. He never seriously thought of being President until the people forced him to become a candidate. In 1894, when I nominated him for the Presidency in every speech I made, he regarded me as an unruly boy who loved him with more zeal than discretion. What St. Paul said of charity would apply to BLAND:

Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; vaunteth not herself; is not puffed up; seeketh not her own.

He came near being the hero of the McKinley bill debate by a strategic movement worthy of the genius of Napoleon. Not one person in ten thousand remembers that; but it is the plain, unvarnished truth nevertheless. Though BLAND almost succeeded in snatching victory from the jaws of defeat on that memorable occasion, he is still sometimes denominated a man of one idea.

If he had been elected President he would have restored the Government to the simplicity of the fathers, a consummation devoutly to be wished. He would have recalled the truly Democratic days when Jefferson rode to the Capitol, hitched his horse to a sapling, walked in among the bequeathed and bepowdered magnates of the land and was sworn in as President; the days when Old Hickory smoked his corn-cob pipe in the White House; the days when Lincoln told anecdotes to relieve his wearied heart from its overwhelming burdens.

It would have been worth a pilgrimage across the continent to see "the Sage of Lebanon" quietly chewing his quid of "long green" in the Presidential mansion, dressed in plain, comfortable clothing, such as is generally worn by substantial Missouri farmers, and dandling his sweet little Virginia upon his knee. But it was not to be. BLAND was the Moses of the Free Silver hosts. The great Nebraskan is their Joshua. History repeating itself, BLAND was permitted to look into but not to enter the promised land. There can nowhere be found one scintilla of evidence that he ever regretted the result of the Chicago convention. What he sought with a singleness of mind rarely equaled, with a fortitude never excelled, with a disinterestedness that challenged admiration, was not personal aggrandizement, but the triumph of a cause. Having seen his pet idea made the paramount principle in his party's platform, he was content. I have no doubt that the defeat of Bryan and that platform in November, 1896, had much to do with BLAND's declining health, for he had passed the halcyon and exuberant period of youth, when "hope springs eternal in the human breast."

As a crowning mercy of Almighty God, he breathed his last not in a city's glare, amid the clang and clatter of contending factions, but in the grateful quietude of his country home; in the bosom of his family, surrounded by the brave, loyal, incorruptible mountaineers, who for a quarter of a century had stood by and supported him with unwavering courage, ineffable pride, unstinted confidence, and unflinching love.

I regard it as a blessed privilege to have known this man and to have been counted among his friends. I humbly and fervently thank God for such a noble and unselfish life, for I say, with Owen Meredith, that—

No life
Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife
And all life not made purer and stronger thereby.

His career is one of the priceless treasures of the Republic.

And indeed he seemed to me
Scarce other than my own ideal knight,
"Whose glory was redressing human wrong;
Who spake no slander, no, nor listen'd to it;"

The shadow of his loss moved like eclipse,
Darkening the world. We have lost him: he is gone;
We know him now: all narrow jealousies
Are silent, and we see him as he moved,
How modest, all-accomplished, wise,
With what sublime repression of himself,
And in what limits, and how tenderly;
Not making his high place the lawless perch
Of winged ambitions, nor a vantage-ground
For pleasure; but thro' all this tract of years
Wearing the white flower of a blameless life.

Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I come to offer my affectionate tribute to the life and character of RICHARD PARKS BLAND. My acquaintance with him, like that of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], began in the Forty-eighth Congress. I had long known him from reputation, but had never met him until the first session of that Congress. In the course of my service with him it also fell to my lot to be associated with him on the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Nothing conduces more to a thorough acquaintance and mutual knowledge of each other among members of Congress than service on the same committee, and the more important the questions considered the better is the understanding they have and the closer are their relations with each other.

No word of commendation of the good man of whom we speak to-day can fail to elicit my cordial approbation, for all that has been said of him is richly deserved.

Mr. Speaker, it is but usual and natural to speak well of the dead, and surviving friends are wont to vie with each other in recounting the virtues of the departed. Such tributes, when sincerely made, are entirely proper. It is true that they can not benefit the dead.

Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?

But we feel that it is a duty we owe to those who have gone upon the returnless bourn to bear truthful testimony to their merits; to perpetuate as far as may be done their good names and worthy deeds; to show to the living the esteem in which they were held, their loved ones the attachment we had for them, and to encourage others to emulate their virtues.

In all my intimate association with Mr. BLAND I constantly discovered new attractions in his character. He was thoroughly earnest in all he did and displayed a readiness to grapple with political and legislative problems as they arose which I have never seen surpassed. He seemed to have an instinctive perception of the merits of a proposition, and he was quick to detect a fallacy wherever it existed. When his mind was once made up, it was impossible to swerve him from that course which his sense of duty indicated.

He was a most conspicuous and striking figure in the House of Representatives for many years. But few men have made a more lasting impression upon its political history. Perhaps no man ever served here who has been more generally missed.

Great reputations are usually made by statesmen along special lines and upon some particular subject, to which they devote absorbing attention. It was so with Mr. BLAND. His name and fame are peculiarly connected with bimetalism and especially with the coinage of silver. This was an issue of unusual interest during the greater portion of his public service and ultimately became the chief contention of the political party of which he was a member. His persistent agitation and advocacy of the free coinage of silver contributed to a very large degree—more so, perhaps, than that of any American statesman—to give it the prominence it attained in party councils and popular consideration. His efforts in this direction marked him as an extraordinary man. He was a profound thinker and a close student and sought to thoroughly understand governmental problems. His speeches were always interesting upon whatever subject he spoke, but were especially so upon the subject of the money metals. This was essentially his public life work. He will live in history as perhaps the foremost bimetalist of his time.

I knew Mr. BLAND well, and was more frequently thrown with him in political and social intercourse than with any Representative in Congress during our service together. I think I understood his nature and disposition. Aside from his capacity as a statesman, I discovered in him many of the most admirable traits. His genial, pleasant, simple, and honest ways made him a most charming companion. He was one of whom everyone who knew him thought well. He had no enemies. I never heard a word in detraction of him, but everything in his praise.

Not only his family and friends and party, but the country at large has sustained an irreparable loss in his death. We "shall not look upon his like again." Why he should have been taken from us we can not understand. The purposes of Providence are inscrutable to finite minds, but our Christian philosophy teaches us to believe that the Maker "doeth all things well." Let us indulge the hope that death was to him "the gate to endless joy," and while cherishing his memory, let us strive to profit by his example, and so live that when we, too, shall be summoned to the great beyond it can be truthfully said of each one of us, as we all can declare of him, "He was a true and good and noble man."

[Mr. JONES of Virginia addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. JAMES R. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I can not permit these solemn ceremonies to close without paying my humble tribute of respect to the memory of one so dearly loved and so much admired. In justice to my own pleasant relations with Mr. BLAND and in response to the high regard in which he was so universally held by the people of my district and State, I can not refrain from recording on this sad occasion my own personal sorrow and that of the people I have the honor to represent.

While I had known him for many years by reputation, my personal acquaintance with Mr. BLAND began in the Fifty-first Congress, when I was assigned with him to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. I had the honor of serving with him on that committee in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. During that time some very important measures came before the committee for its consideration; and in all the discussions before the committee and in the House Mr. BLAND always exhibited a very careful and exhaustive study of the coinage question.

He was a firm believer in the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and for many years earnestly devoted his great ability and energy toward the accomplishment of that purpose;

and the great volume of silver dollars with their paper representatives, now enjoyed by the people, were largely the result of Mr. BLAND's persistent labors. It should be said, however, in his justification, that he never approved the act under which they were coined as a sound measure or a correct solution of the coinage question. He simply accepted it as the best he could get under the conditions then existing.

Mr. BLAND's real contention always was that silver should be treated as a money metal and not as a mere commodity measured by gold. Without casting any reflection upon other champions of the silver cause, I believe I can justly say that Mr. BLAND enjoyed the supreme distinction of having done more than any other American to keep this question prominently before Congress and the country for the last twenty years. It was the cause in which his hardest battles were fought and his fewest victories won. It was his long and faithful struggle for the people's money that made the illustrious name of "SILVER DICK BLAND" a household word in every corner of the Republic. And however much his opponents may have doubted the correctness of his conclusions, they never at any time questioned the purity of his purpose.

While the coinage question was the issue nearest to Mr. BLAND's heart, and certainly the one upon whose correct solution he believed the prosperity and happiness of the people so much depended, it is a great mistake to suppose that he devoted all of his ability and study to that question alone. The records of Congress will convince every reader that but few, if any, important questions ever engaged the attention of this body during his long service here which Mr. BLAND had not carefully studied and thoroughly mastered. He was equally at home in discussing the tariff question, the trust question, the Constitution, the rules of the House, or any other important question affecting the rights of the people.

While he made no pretensions to oratory, yet he was clear, logical, and convincing in debate, and always presented his contention with such earnestness and candor as to carry conviction where others more eloquent often failed. While he seemed to possess all the nobler attributes of a noble man, the most prominent element in his character, in my judgment, was his rugged, undoubted honesty, so manifest in all his conduct, public and private. To serve twenty-four years in this House without inviting the least suspicion from any source is indeed a glory of which any member, his family, or his friends may well feel proud.

Mr. BLAND was a man of strong convictions, and always had the moral courage to defend them.

In one sense he was a strong partisan. That is, he was a firm believer in the great fundamental principles of the party to which he belonged. He was a Democrat from principle and not for spoils. He would always rather follow his party to defeat battling for its own great truths rather than enjoy victory by false professions. Every page of his Congressional life will show that his energy, his ability, and the strong force of his influence were always used to defeat bad legislation and to secure the passage of those laws which he believed would best subserve the interests of the whole people.

The removal of such an able and useful member from this House is indeed a severe loss that the whole country must suffer. Mr. Speaker, we need more BLANDS in Congress as a veto power on the extravagance of those less cautious and less jealous of the people's rights.

Grand old Missouri has furnished to this House and the Senate her full share of illustrious statesmen, and the exalted life and character of her late "DICK" BLAND will never dim the luster or impair the greatness of Missouri achieved by her distinguished sons in the American Congress.

Mr. BLAND was, by his whole nature, one of the plain people. Whether on his own farm, on the streets of his home town, in the field of politics, or in the halls of Congress, he was at all times the same DICK BLAND. He lived for his family, his friends, and his country, and though his long and eventful career has closed, the noble deeds of his pure heart and exalted mind still remain to honor and glorify his name.

Mr. BLAND departed this life on the 15th day of June, 1899, at his lovely country home near the city of Lebanon, Mo., and was interred in one of the beautiful cemeteries of that city.

Mr. Speaker, it was my mournful privilege to attend his funeral, where the people from his district and all parts of the State and country assembled to lay upon the altar their last offering of affection for a departed friend. There was assembled there indeed a multitude of mourners of all parties, classes, and creeds, to mingle their tears of love and sorrow over the remains of one who had served his country so long, so faithfully, and so well. The universal expression of those who knew him best was, DICK BLAND was a kind and obliging neighbor and friend, an affectionate and indulgent father, and a loving and devoted husband.

We know, Mr. Speaker, the most expressive words of sympathy can only serve to increase the grief and sorrow of those who

mourn; but a life so full of noble deeds, love, and virtue ought to be a sweet consolation to his bereaved family and friends. They must feel assured that he has only gone to enjoy that higher reward of Christian virtue, to receive his crown of eternal glory.

Mourn not the dead whose lives declare
That they have nobly borne their part,
For victory's golden crown they wear,
Reserved for every faithful heart.

They rest with glory wrapped around,
Immortal on the scroll of fame.
Their works, their praises shall resound,
Their name, an everlasting name.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, the world respects honest opinions. It hates a trimmer and despises a coward. It reveres and admires a man when he is right, and it still respects him when he is wrong, provided he is honestly wrong.

There were men greater than RICHARD P. BLAND; there were men more eloquent and more profound, but in our day there was none more honest than he. What he said he believed, and what he did was right as he saw the right. His words and votes and deeds were born of the twin parentage of a fertile mind and a clear conscience. All his public acts were inspired by honesty of purpose and characterized by the courage of his convictions. The pathway of his public career had no turns and winds, nor was it ever clouded by any uncertainty as to its direction or by doubts as to its goal. It was rocky, but straight, and always in full view of all the people. His theories were the natural, unpolished results of his logic, and his principles the legitimate, unadulterated conclusions of his philosophy.

Respecting the great question which made Mr. BLAND a national figure, we were antipodes. When I first had the privilege of meeting him as my colleague on this floor, in the Fifty-third Congress, I was deeply impressed by the zeal and earnestness with which he defended his cause; and although fully satisfied in my mind that he was wrong in his premises and mistaken in his conclusions, I am free to confess that to him more than to any other one man on that side of the House were due the frequent reviews to which I time and again subjected my own beliefs and convictions on the subject of finance. When finally that question became a paramount issue of a national campaign, nothing seemed more natural to me, and perhaps to every student of contemporaneous history, than that the veteran pioneer and steadfast advocate of the cause of free silver would be chosen as the standard bearer of his party in that great battle of the standards.

He was the logical candidate, but the Chicago convention willed differently. It recognized his cause, but repudiated the champion. While Mr. BLAND was modestly waiting for the news of his nomination at his humble home at Lebanon, Mo., the convention at Chicago went wild over a speech, carefully prepared, well committed, and adroitly delivered at the right moment by the man who finally snatched the prize from the hands that so richly deserved it. Deserted by his party, defeated in the House of his friends, RICHARD P. BLAND had nothing to comfort him when he retired that night in his little Lebanon house but his own memory of the sacrifices for and the lifelong honest devotion to a cause which had just been accepted as the tenet of his party.

This political reminiscence sets off another striking characteristic of that conspicuous Missourian, his charming modesty. During his long public career there can not be cited a single attempt on his part to unduly push himself to the front. The name and fame he has acquired fell like ripe fruit into his lap, unsought and almost unknown to him. It was the natural harvest from the seed he had sown, the logical result of the theories he had championed. Nor was he given to show and ostentation. In fact, it can be truthfully said of him that the virtues of his frugal home life and of his plain personal habits were also the guiding star of his official conduct; and it is not idle praise when I say that he was absolutely free from envy and cant. He was neither a hypocrite nor a pretender, and did not even permit himself to become jealous of the promotion or good fortune of others. He was actuated by no sinister motives or unworthy ambitions, but walked the highway of life a candid, sincere man, resolved to leave the world better for having lived his brief hour.

Others more eloquent than I will do justice to the incidents of his faithful public service, and it is right that this should be done by those who agreed with him politically, by his party friends and associates. My tribute to him concerns the man more than the politician, the citizen more than the statesman; yet his service in public life, in one important respect, was a salutary lesson to all, irrespective of party. James A. Garfield once said he was holding office to prove the possibility of a man being in American public life for many years and yet remaining an honest man. RICHARD P. BLAND, too, has furnished this proof. After a frugal life he died poor. What nobler tribute can we pay to his memory than to call the attention of the world to the example of this American servant? What lesson more salutary and splendid can be taught us and our children than is taught by the personal honesty

and integrity of the life of RICHARD P. BLAND? Of all the qualities which make up a public man, integrity of character is, after all, the most important and most precious, and to the memory of the man who possessed it is due our unqualified reverence and respect.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, as a representative of the toiling masses of the great metropolis of the nation, I am here to pay tribute to the memory of one whom they recognized as their unfailing friend and benefactor.

Mr. Speaker, a faithful sentinel of the people was RICHARD P. BLAND. On guard night and day in the vernal age of the Republic, he never forgot the countersign of Liberty, and challenged all who approached her camp. He never sought relief from duty at Freedom's outpost, and the Grand Rounds never found him asleep. Nor for an instant did he flinch from duty. Regardless of personal interests, he stood for the people at all times and in all places. Be the weather fair or foul, the glint of his musket was there.

With him there was neither truce nor compromise with those who sought special privileges at the expense of the public. He was neither dismayed at the rapacity of greed nor appalled at the audacity of trusts. All his life was he a true disciple of Thomas Jefferson. "Equal rights for all; special privileges for none," was his motto. He fell battling for the rights of the masses, while exposing the snares of monopoly and defying the mercenary cohorts that threaten the life of the Republic.

RICHARD P. BLAND had no parallel in this age. During his long stay in this House he had no fellow, no model, no likeness. In its shifting scenes he stood alone. Others might change; he never changed. Yet he was no block, no impediment, but an intelligent force, steadily aiming at a goal the attainment of which he believed to be a most wholesome achievement and the greatest benefit he could bestow upon his country.

A vital factor in our return to specie payment after the war, he had restored to the people the dollar of their fathers. The Bland dollar was not only the coinage of the mint, but the coinage of his brain. It is to-day a living evidence of his statesmanship. Well did Charles A. Dana say of it—

It is the only practical evidence of financial statesmanship evolved in Congress for many years.

Although insidiously deprived of the fruits of his victory, BLAND did not lose heart. Having abiding faith in the people, he led a crusade against the Saracen. He opened anew the fight for bimetallicism. It was a persistent and a glorious fight—one not yet ended. All admire the gallant struggle made to-day for the freedom of the Transvaal. BLAND stood as firmly for free coinage. He defended every kopje, traversed every veld, and fought with a tenacity that astonished the world. His attacks upon the opposition were so well delivered, strenuous, and sustained, that at times he drove his adversaries to insincere and humiliating devices. At times victory seemed to be almost within his grasp, at times as hopeless as the search for the philosopher's stone. In every vicissitude he was beset by desertions, in every crisis loaded with obloquy. His prowess breasted every difficulty—

Like to the Pontic Sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontic and the Hellespont.

Think for a moment, Mr. Speaker, of the bright satellites that set out with him on what seemed like a holiday excursion. How many fell by the way! How many turned against him! Look over this House, take a glance at the Senate—aye, cast your eyes even upon the Presidential chair—and then compute, if you can, the strength of the mighty tide that turned against him. And yet, undaunted, unswerving, uncomplaining, he held his course with undeviating fidelity.

He was as constant and abiding as the northern star amid a shower of swerving meteors. Defying mutiny, like the great navigator who gave mankind a new world, his hope ne'er dimmed, his purpose never changed. However wild the tempest, however strong the bellowing flood of passion, he pursued an unvarying course. He was the great political navigator of the people, sailing upon the ocean of destiny, with the Declaration of Independence as his guiding star and the Constitution as his compass.

Mr. Speaker, this Hall is still ringing with his manly words. They were the coinage of his convictions. His sincerity alone would have made him more than conspicuous: his ability and devotion to the principles advocated so persistently made him truly great. He had an academic but no collegiate training; nor had he traveled in the realm of metaphysical disquisition; but he had delved in the gold and silver mines of the Pacific slope, had practiced law, and fought Indians on the border, and, like Cincinnatus of old, had followed the plow. It was a grand training for the rôle which he was to fill. Born in Kentucky, every fiber of his body, every filament of his brain, every scintillation of his intellect was American.

There was a halo about him at all times that forbade either the charge or thought of selfishness. His life was a chapter of consistent and faultless logic. Oratory can not adorn it; detraction can not deface it.

Sir, memory is a never-fading mirror. It reflects the scenes of other days. We who knew him can still see that modest but firm man rising here in his place, treading these aisles, stopping to meet an inquiry, turning firmly to an attack, leading an onset, never beating a retreat.

RICHARD P. BLAND was a fitting type of the old-time statesman, now, alas, fading away. He belonged to the generation that produced the founders of the Republic. He had the true Revolutionary grit. He would have been a worthy colleague of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. He was a builder, not a destroyer. He strove to pull down everything vicious in statesmanship and to raise everything wholesome to a common level.

Whether on the floor, in committee, or listening to chat in the cloakroom, he was essentially thoughtful. There was a rippling strain of humor about him, but his face never lost its cast of thoughtfulness. His friendship was sterling silver; his affection pure gold. Sir, I rejoice in my affiliation with such a man. It is better than gold and precious stones. He left his imprint upon the legislation of this House. When the seeker after truth comes to study the great men who have shaped the destinies of the Republic, he will find RICHARD P. BLAND among the immortals. Future historians will linger o'er his name and gladly preserve his fame.

[Mr. GROSVENOR addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, whether regarded as an unflinching Democrat, unwaveringly true to his party, as a statesman sweeping a broad field of vision, or as a patriot sincerely striving for his country's good, it can be truthfully said that few men in America, in making an honest, straightforward fight for plain, economic principles, have attained a wider or worthier fame than Mr. BLAND. Wherever the English language is spoken has gone the name and fame for rugged honesty, self-sacrifice, and devotion to duty of the great Missourian, RICHARD P. BLAND; especially for that long and heroic fight he made for the great cause of bimetallism, which he regarded as a struggle for the rights of the human race.

Not only that, Mr. Speaker, but far beyond the vast sweep of the world where the English language is spoken, in far-away, silver-using China and Japan, and in far-away India, whose people he regarded as suffering in part from the same financial cause against which he battled here, there is admiration and reverence for the name of RICHARD P. BLAND.

For nearly a decade it was my privilege and honor to be associated with him in sympathy and in service in this Hall and in battling for the same cause; and I can truthfully say that in all my life I never knew a more honest man nor a man so tremendously in earnest as RICHARD P. BLAND.

I, sir, will never forget the look of mingled pain and indignation that came over his grand features in 1892 and 1893 when he realized and saw that many, very many, whose support for silver he had relied on were turning their backs on the standard. It smote his great heart like an intense personal grief. No American constituency ever had a more loyal and devoted representative than the people who gave their votes and confidence to RICHARD P. BLAND. What Morley and Bright and Gladstone were to England, BLAND was to America. He was indeed the great American commoner, and spent the best years of his life in battling for popular rights. For this reason, sir, his name will be held in affectionate remembrance and enshrined in the hearts of the plain people all over this broad land, north and south, east and west. His death was a distinct loss to them, and as such they felt it; and the day when its sad tidings swept over this land there was grief in many thousand American homes and tears in the eyes of many not accustomed to weep.

He was, sir, truly a grand man, and all the grander from his simple faith and trust in the people. He believed that their impulses were always right, and that in the end they would vindicate the conduct and action of every man who had trusted and stayed true to them. In that honest faith he lived, and in that honest faith he died. No double dealing nor sharp practices could ever be charged against RICHARD P. BLAND. He never fought from ambush; he stayed always in the open. He never sought to wield the polished Damascus blade, but, like Richard the Lion-Hearted, it was the broad, honest battle-axe that fitted his manly hands, with which in his early manhood he had fought the savage Indians in the Western wilds. The people intuitively felt that he was their champion, and as such they loved and trusted him.

And, Mr. Speaker, I stand here now to say that it will be many a day before they will have a champion so bold and so devoted to stand up here for them and battle for their rights in this Hall. His motto in life seems to have been, "Be manly, fearless, straightforward, and honest, and God will do the rest." That idea seems

to have been ever present with him. And in watching his course and conduct here I was often reminded of the verse:

Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good.
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. Speaker, others have known Mr. BLAND more intimately than I. They have been associated with him more nearly than I, but I presume it is true that I have known him longer than any man who belongs to this Congress. It was my pleasure to meet him in the year 1872, when he was first the nominee of his party for a seat in the Forty-third Congress.

I was a very young man in politics then, and I was struck the day I met him with one thing, which followed him all the days of his life, and that was his exceeding great modesty. He was in a country where he had lived before he assumed his home at Lebanon; hundreds of men knew him personally, and at each complimentary remark that was made to him he seemed to draw back and be abashed, and, as young as I was in the political world, I wondered if a man with such great personal modesty could make himself felt in public life.

It was a distinguishing trait of the man, and has been evidenced by every man who has spoken here to-day. If it detracted from his fame—and I am of opinion that it did—it was a misfortune to the world more than to him.

If there was another characteristic that was marked and prominent to a degree in Mr. BLAND, it was fixedness of purpose, followed by stern integrity. In spite of his modesty as a public man, a public official, whenever he saw that what he believed to be the rights of the masses of the people were being assailed, his modesty fled for the time and gave way to his more exalted idea of his duty toward the people, and he was as fearless in repelling attacks as he was in making attacks under such circumstances.

The discussion has been had a great many times as to whether or not Mr. BLAND was a great man. It is according to the point of view of the individual who decides what a great man is. I have believed for a number of years that Mr. BLAND deserved to be called a great man.

What does it take to make a great man, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen? It seems to me it takes fixedness of purpose, integrity of character, individual honesty, and a disposition to inform one's self as to what the right is, and once being informed, to follow the right and to be a good man rather than extra intelligent. If that is a fair definition of what it is to be a great man, then Mr. BLAND was a great man.

I remember some years ago—I think he was serving his ninth term in Congress—being at the capital city of our State, sitting by an old-fashioned fireplace in a hotel office, I heard several bright young men, who each had more or less worthy ambitions, discussing Mr. BLAND. I was taking no part in the conversation, but they agreed among themselves that Mr. BLAND was a man of one idea, and that he could not claim to be a great man, or even a superior man, or an extraordinary man. Finally one of them, and a very bright man he is yet, turned to me and said, "What do you think about it?" "Well," I said, "I want to ask you a question or two. Mr. BLAND is serving his eighteenth year in the American Congress. Do you, or any of you gentlemen, know of a single public speech which he has made or a single vote which he has ever cast in Congress that has been criticised by the men who made him a Representative?"

That question caused a pause in the conversation, and one and all agreed that they did not. I said, "First and last he has represented nearly thirty counties, coming from the changes that have been made in his district, and a man must have something superior in him, he must have good information on fundamentals, he must have extra integrity, and he must be schooled in the doctrines and policies that his people believe in, or in all these years there would have been some criticism of some public word or act of his."

It was my pleasure to call the attention of these young men, all of the same party as Mr. BLAND and myself, to these characteristics of him. I think these are the things that made him great. He was exceedingly well informed as to the doctrines of our great party, and he voted and spoke as he was informed.

Now, you may say that a man who lived like Mr. BLAND and who talked like Mr. BLAND and who voted like Mr. BLAND might have done it on his own individuality, but it is true, nevertheless, that his public utterances and his votes and his whole life, as the people saw it, were in accord with the declarations made by the first President of this century just going out. If one will read the inaugural address of Mr. Jefferson as to what he believed his Administration and his party ought to do, and then read the utterances and acts of Mr. BLAND, he will find that he drank at the head of the fountain of our party principles.

My close association with Mr. BLAND came with the late years of his life. When he first took up the cudgels for the relief of silver from the chains which had been forged for it in 1873, he

had no opposition on that question to amount to anything in the West. I know that in the campaigns of 1874, 1876, 1878, and to 1885, no man of any party in the great State of Missouri said "nay" to the proposition for the full remonetization of the silver dollar. Public sentiment was all one way. But there came some little question about the matter from 1885 to 1889, and from that time on the remonetization of silver was a burning question.

Nobody doubted how Missouri stood on the question or what the views of our people were when they were permitted to express themselves. But, strange to say, shortly after the inauguration of a President in 1893 a new evangel seemed to have gotten into the air of our great State: and though the first battle was won in 1894 with great ease, by more than 4 to 1, yet the opposition was shrewd enough to get control of the party machinery in Missouri. In the spring of 1895, when the question became the all-absorbing one above all other questions, and when the disposition of the people was to get together, as they believed, in accordance with their constitutional right, to express themselves on the question, we found to our amazement the committee 5 to 1 against the right of the party to express itself.

The party's hands were tied. It was then, in our anxiety to know where to turn, that the "bugle call" came from the farm of RICHARD P. BLAND. The people by petition to the committee insisted upon the right to express themselves in regular form on the burning question of the hour. This demand was followed by such a fight as no party in Missouri ever had within its own ranks before, and such as I hope we may never have again. Suffice it to say that at last, after abasing ourselves, we were permitted to have the convention called in regular order.

Mr. BLAND was the spirit, the life, the power of that great convention. In my opinion the most remarkably strong body of men ever congregated at one time in Missouri was at Pertle Springs in August, 1895. There was no thought on the part of Mr. BLAND of any personal ambition connected with the question. The talk then and there was that he ought to be the man whom Missouri would push to the front for the Presidential nomination. But he raised his voice against that continually, saying, "We must not confound this question with the ambition of any man."

Over and over again I heard that or similar declarations from him. The party expressed itself in no uncertain way. It was the initial fight which led to the great party declaration which followed in 1896. And I believe I can say—I believe that those who hear me think as I do—that to RICHARD P. BLAND, more than to anybody or everybody else, is due the fact that the old party is on the platform of its fathers to-day. This plain, modest man of the people stood like a lion in the path of monometallism.

When we came to choose delegates to the national convention of 1896, Mr. BLAND was present. It was generally believed he would be one of the delegates. On the day before the convention met, on the night before, and on the day of the convention and into the night his friends from all parts of the State were beseeching him to permit them to make him the standard bearer of the party by instructing the delegation to Chicago for him. But he consistently and persistently declined and refused; and it was well into the night of the convention day before he finally agreed that they might use his name. He said to the last, "I have no desire in this direction; I have no ambition for this nomination, and I am only afraid that my friends, thrusting my personality into this contest, may confuse the greater question."

Right there, Mr. Speaker, we have what to my mind is an evidence of greatness. To him the cause was everything. No American who knew Mr. BLAND fairly well would doubt for one minute that he would do and say that thing which he believed to be right, regardless of what the consequences were, unless it might become hurtful to his people, and then perhaps he would keep silent for their good.

His personal integrity was as high as that of any man we have known. A good deal has been said to-day about his honesty. Mr. Speaker, honesty ought not to be so rare among public men as to call forth comment; but, strange to say, this man's name was associated more with personal honesty than with any other characteristic of his life, and to call him honest is but the bare truth. It is a heritage to his children that they may nurse to their bosoms all the days of their lives. They sprang from the loins of a good and honest man.

Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to enter the sacred precincts of the home life of Mr. BLAND. It has already been adverted to; and others knew his home life better than I, and have alluded to it in becoming language. What, among his other virtues, always struck me about Mr. BLAND was this: After he had been in Congress years and years, after his name had become a household word in State after State of the Union, after his utterances had been read approvingly in all the enlightened countries of the world, after he had become famous as a statesman, he was the same plain, simple man that he was when I first knew him as a candidate.

I have noticed with other men who attain distinction in public life that if they are not called "Judge" or "Senator" or "General,"

they are at least addressed as "Mr." after they become men of character in the country. But the neighbors of Mr. BLAND, with seeming unanimity, always talked of him or addressed him as "Dick." He was one of the people; he never got beyond the people. It seems to me that Mr. BLAND's thoughts, certainly his acts, were on the line of the people's needs.

It seems to me his feeling was that "special interests can take care of themselves; the rich, the powerful, the accomplished, the educated man can care for himself; it is the plain, humble citizen, many times unlettered, who needs the care and protection of the legislator." Mr. BLAND's whole life work as a public man seems to have been along this line. We shall not soon see another like him. In his own home, surrounded by those who loved him and those whom he loved, in old Missouri, the State he had chosen for his, RICHARD P. BLAND went to his rest, and there in the graveyard of his people "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

Mr. ROBB. Mr. Speaker, in paying this brief tribute to the memory of the illustrious citizen whose earthly career is ended I recognize that no words of mine can add to the honor of his name; no sentiment which I can express more closely draw around his memory the veneration and love of his countrymen.

To have been, as I was, an associate of Mr. BLAND's in only one, which was the last, of the many Congresses of which he was so distinguished and able a member; to have been a colleague of his from the great State which he served so long and faithfully, is to have felt the ennobling and elevating influence of his great character and to be the better in the contemplation of his many virtues.

Man's life is valuable for the good which he accomplishes, the wise policies which he inaugurates, the reforms which he encourages and promotes, and the worthy example which he sets before men. And though we speak of our departed brother as dead, miss his kindly presence, and deeply feel the loss of one whose honesty of purpose, high conception of public duty, and ripened experience were of such incalculable value in directing the nation along the pathway of national integrity, yet he still lives in his life work, which is a living inspiration to high and noble endeavor. His life has not been in vain.

No—

Wave of dark oblivion's sea will sweep across the place
To leave no track nor trace—

of this great man.

Though not with us in the flesh and in the body, the sphere of his influence and usefulness extends beyond the grave, touches the heart, appeals to the conscience, and directs the way which justice and honor lead.

He was neither a bigot nor a timeserver; neither was he negative in disposition, but positive and aggressive, and what he stood for was made plain and clear, and he gave a conscientious and fearless support to what he believed to be right and for the best interests of his country. Of simplicity of manner, a plain and unaffected man, fair and open in all his dealings and in the treatment of public questions, neither envious nor vainglorious, shunning rather than seeking power, searching always for truth and justice, faithful in the performance of every trust, he justly earned the place he occupied in the hearts and affections of his countrymen.

We but faintly express our thoughts or the feelings emanating from our hearts when we say that we are proud of the historic place which will be accorded him in the nation's history.

In honoring and trusting him Missourians have been especially honored; in him the plane of American statesmanship has been elevated, and through him mankind has been benefited.

Fighting the cause of the common people consistently, persistently, and patriotically through his long legislative career, he was of the best and truest representative of the highest and best type of American manhood and American statesmanship. Admiration and confidence followed him while living; gratitude and love follow him when dead.

To the dark grave retiring as to rest;
Thy people blessing, by thy people blessed.

Mr. PEARCE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, it would be difficult to conceive of two men whose political opinions were more diametrically opposed than those of the late Mr. BLAND and myself. For twenty-five years and more in the great State in which we have lived and in the forum of debate both of us have always strenuously contended, in season and out of season, for the principles which we believed to be right, yielding nothing and compromising nothing.

But notwithstanding the sharp lines of political contention, it is a pleasure for me to testify that no personal asperities ever arose between us, and on this memorial day, together with my colleagues, I bring to the grave my wreath of sweet-scented flowers and erect to the memory of the departed my tribute of respect.

I love a brave man. On many a battlefield my soul was agonized to see heroic lives go out which the country needed and which the world could ill spare. Some of them have been my comrades and some of them, none the less brave, have been my enemies, but

comrades all in the hour of death. Perhaps—I believe it is so; I hope it is so—a few drops at least of the red stream of life which flowed from gaping wounds became mingled with my own young blood to make me more earnestly consecrated to the good of my country and the well-being of my fellow-men.

Mr. Speaker, the passing of a good citizen and an honest man is always a public calamity. Not that men of that high quality are exceptional in our country, for there are more in every station of life than the country has the credit of possessing. But such lives constitute influences so great in the present for the conservation of the best interests of society, and so great in the future in molding the character and the ambition of the young, that none of that high degree can leave the stage of life's activities without leaving a painful void behind.

Among all the peoples of the world this beloved country of ours stands preeminent—yes, peerless—for its great average of intelligence, of energy, of honesty, of courage, of patriotism, and of self-sacrificing devotion to adopted principles.

The world is none the worse—nay, it is infinitely better off—because we do not all think alike. The great conserving laws which are writ upon the statute book are the resultant of the clash of mind with mind. As Edmund Burke truthfully said, "Rude ages"—when men did not think—"rude ages exhibit the triumph of power over reason." And so it would be with modern ages if all minds worked in the same political groove. The resultant of intellectual contention is not always immediately wise; but if it is unwise, the grind goes on, fermentation continues, and in the fullness of time the waters clear and the sparkling crystals of truth shine in the light of day.

Mr. BLAND and I were never in intimate relations, our industrial lives were cast upon different lines; but I do not hesitate to say that in the cause which he early espoused no more heroic gladiator ever lived and none ever struck a harder blow. And yet, with all this fierce and earnest contentiousness, there was a beautiful simplicity in his private life which to my mind illustrates and eloquently emphasizes the glory of the American home, that haven of rest where conjugal love finds its most complete expression—the home where the warrior, after the fierce conflicts of the day, can lay his armor off and sleep the sleep of him who has the consciousness of duty well performed.

I have a sincere admiration of RICHARD P. BLAND. I admire him because, although a political opponent, he was a great statesman, a debater of great force, and a pioneer who never failed to hew to the line which his vision had marked. Tempted of honor and power, I believe him to have been incorruptible, and he died as he had lived, best beloved by those who knew him best, a faithful servant of his country, a simple-hearted, honest man. If he had been a Caesar I could not say as much. If he had been a Cincinnatus I could say no more. His memory is the heritage of the future, and if every man leaving for that bourne whence no traveler returns bequeathed to posterity a heritage equally good, well might we believe that this country of ours was founded upon the rock of the eternal ages.

Mr. VANDIVER. Mr. Speaker, in paying this humble tribute to the memory of RICHARD PARKS BLAND I leave the biography of his life to other and older friends. The incidents of his long and useful public life and the touching illustrations of his private character will become the inspiring theme of a worthy and painstaking biographer.

I come to lay this brief token of affection upon the altar of his memory, not as a narrator, but as a student who would draw a wholesome lesson from a great career. In short, I would speak as a pupil who has been elevated by his character and instructed by his wisdom.

I thank God for the career of a great man. It is a national blessing. With Thomas Carlyle, I sympathize with the nation that has no great men or has ceased to produce them.

Especially I am thankful that RICHARD P. BLAND has demonstrated that the highest success may be achieved by the simplest methods. It is no vapid vaporizing of praise to say that his success was of the highest order if measured by the highest standard. Though he missed the Presidency, he earned it, which is greater; and no man in our history ever more richly deserved it. But, like Henry Clay and a few others, he was too prominently identified with the vital issues of the day to be successful as a Presidential candidate.

It is the misfortune of our country that strong championship of great measures is too often considered a disqualification for that high office.

But in a higher sense our dead friend still presides over the destinies of the great party which he loved and served so well and whose slogan still is the battle cry which his voice was first to raise.

The cause for which he fought is still the cause of humanity and true Democracy, and the organization of a party of six and a half millions of American freemen standing to-day for the cause which is hallowed by more than twenty years of his service con-

stitutes the highest tribute to his wisdom and the noblest monument which perpetuates his fame.

Mr. Speaker, the one lesson which the student of American politics should draw from the career of our departed friend is that true greatness consists in a double combination of qualities of the head and the heart—a clear conception of truth and a sublime simplicity of motive.

The brilliancy of genius may flash for a moment, and we enjoy it; but genius is a meteor. Political shrewdness may achieve startling surprises, and people call it success; but of such achievement mankind has uttered its condemnation in the words of Victor Hugo:

Success, that pretender to talent! * * * confounds the radiance of the stars of heaven with the radiations which a duck's foot leaves in the mud.

I say I thank God that an American statesman, a Missourian, has proven that a long series of political successes may be won on merit; that it was never necessary for RICHARD P. BLAND to resort to any of the trickery, the scheming, or the double dealing of smaller minds. With him honesty was not only the best policy, but no other policy was to be considered. If the purchase of a single vote would have won him the Presidency, he would have scorned it.

The perfect simplicity of his character and the purity of his life will ever stand as the rich heritage of his children and the encouragement of all who doubt whether or not political preferment can be achieved without some form of political trickery.

A great leader has fallen; but he has left us a great example. His clear eye flashed over the field of political conflict and pointed out the path for his party twenty years in advance of his fellows. His steady purpose never faltered, and he finally brought them to see it.

Here we have the measure of the man, the two chief characteristics which entitle him to rank with the good and the great men of our history—a clear head and a brave heart, a comprehensive grasp of the great problem of government, and a sublime simplicity of purpose like that which always distinguishes true greatness from meretricious display.

If it be true that "an institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man," how nobly has our departed leader earned the honors of the organization which perpetuates the principle which he left to inspire us; and as the substance outweighs the shadow, we shall not forget that the truth which he taught was not a shadow but a divine light, the radiance of which shall yet illumine the world.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, RICHARD P. BLAND was one of Missouri's greatest sons. He might well occupy space in statuary in yonder hall beside Benton and Blair, who have been selected as the best representatives of the dead of that State.

With a life full of good deeds and a public record of devotion to his country, he yielded to the grim messenger and departed hence. Man would avoid this journey and shrink from the contemplation of it, but ere long the mightiest is overcome by it. Its mysteries are unexplained. Its devious path is descended, but never ascended, and none return to explain the traveler's experience.

Mr. BLAND was buried near a hickory tree in a beautiful cemetery at Lebanon, Mo., where the western sun shall ever cast its rays upon his grave. A fitting monument to his character is this living tree. Whether amid the flowers of spring, the heat of summer, the decadence of autumn, or the blasts of winter, it remains the same sturdy tree. In the vigor of youth, amidst the activities of manhood, in the decline of age, or with the chilling waves of death about him, Mr. BLAND possessed the same elements of greatness.

The tree, however, will finally die and be forgotten, but the name of the dust now at its roots will be remembered and honored when the illustrious dead of this nation shall be recounted.

Mr. BLAND's death was a shock to me. I felt that one of my most valued friends had gone, one whom I could approach about any of the perplexities surrounding me; but this experience is not mine alone. Scores of others sought his counsel and were encouraged by the same friendly interest. He was not sentimental or flippant. He was quiet, modest, and unostentatious. He was sincere, devoted, and practical. He was a man of rare character and upright life. He was free from duplicity. He was plain-spoken, but in his frankness he accorded to others the same rights of opinion and judgment which he expected for himself. He was chaste and courteous in language.

His armor was his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill.

Mr. BLAND was a patriotic American. He was proud of his Government and its institutions. He believed in its perpetuity and the honor of its citizenship. He rejoiced in the fidelity of public servants and recognized the will of the people as supreme. He fearlessly advocated what he believed was right, without display of oratory, but with force and effect. One great element of

his strength was his integrity. No one doubted the sincerity of his statements.

At no place was he more attractive than in his home life. Surrounded by a loving and devoted family, he showed that simplicity of style, ease in association, and hospitality in manner which were almost ideal. Wherever he was found, in home, in society, or in official station, he exhibited the same personality.

It is said that death is the enemy of mankind. So it is; but since its work must be wrought, let us not say it may not sometimes be well to lay off the garments of life in the midst of active usefulness, before the yellow leaf of age and affliction's painful hand shall have borne too heavily upon the subject. It may be we should not regard Mr. BLAND's death as untimely, but as the taking of the ripened grain before the mildew of years had marred it. The every page of his life now lies fresh before us, that we may scan it and with hearts attuned to the spirit of his goodness we may imitate the lofty example of his fidelity to his family and friends and follow in his footsteps in our consecration to the cause of the people and devotion to their best interests.

And now shall we turn our eyes to the future and remember that there is an overruling Providence who doeth all things well and hope for the enjoyment of the felicity of that celestial country where at last shall be found—

The day that hath no evening,
The health that hath no sore,
The light that hath no ending,
But lasteth evermore.

[Mr. JOY addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. COONEY. Mr. Speaker, "Put the cause above the man!" These are the memorable words telegraphed by Mr. BLAND to his friends at Chicago on the 7th day of July, 1896, when they were pushing his claims for the Presidency on the ground of State instructions. In this simple sentence he has left us his own biography. No other public man in his time has so linked life and fortune with a great cause, and lifted it above and free from his own ambition and personality.

In that compendium of the world's great orations soon to issue from the hand of Justice Brewer, not a sentence uttered by Mr. BLAND is likely to be preserved. But humanity has placed him in its own choice circle. It selects its favorites by what they have done and what they have stood for, as well as what they have said. They are not as numerous as the world's great intellects; they are rarer than its great orators; their moral example reaches down to all men and touches them with a human sympathy that is an inspiration and an elevation. BLAND is one of these, and the impress of his character will be felt in the public life of generations that follow him. To be rich, powerful, or illustrious was nothing to him. He regarded great learning and brilliancy as mighty little in themselves; but that he who would be true and useful must devote his gifts to his countrymen and fellowship with the misfortunes of humanity.

What the public life of the Republic needs to-day is not more powerful men, more great men, or brilliant intellects, but more men who "put the cause above the man."

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, it is quite usual for the casual thinker to say that individuals count for little here and that no one falls but some other equally good, and often better, steps forward to take his place.

What a fallacy! Often one falls in the ranks of his countrymen who leaves a real void for generations.

The lamented RICHARD P. BLAND was of that natural, sterling, honest type quite common to the early settlements of this country, but which is rapidly becoming extinct.

He was not tainted with the mad mercenary spirit so common to the present generation. He believed that there were things more sacred than piling up wealth. He believed that a public office was a public trust that should be executed with an unyielding fidelity, and during his long service here he never touched any questionable piece of legislation wherein he or any of his friends or others could obtain any special benefit. He abhorred the idea of any individual seeking to benefit by special legislation. He scorned the practice of expending one dollar of public funds for anything not wholly for the public weal.

He detested the practice of expending public funds more lavishly than the ordinary individual does his private funds, and he seemed to ever keep in view the principle that we should run the Government on the same careful and economic basis as we would do were we paying the expenses ourselves. He not only never sought to abuse the trust confided in him by seeking special benefits, but he always indignantly refused to accept any privileges not clearly within the purview of those plainly and unquestionably extended to the office by law. A Congress of such men would be of invaluable service to the American people.

He was reared in an age when men and principles were paramount to any expedients, and at a time when catering to arrogant

greed, whether against our own people or other races, was offensive to the aspirations of the ordinary American citizen.

He never made a dollar, directly or indirectly, beyond the salary attached to the office, and he regarded it as much a theft to purloin money from the public Treasury as he did to filch it from a private purse.

He not only had a well-developed private conscience but as well a sterling public conscience. It was passing strange to him that anyone could be strictly upright and cautious in his private dealings and loose and reckless in his dealings with the public.

He was generous to a fault in his charities for the shortcomings of others. He had not a tinge of envy or jealousy about his being. When he came so nearly being nominated for President of the United States and lost this great honor by reason of a matchless development of leadership of one of the delegates that stampeded the convention to him, he never was heard to murmur or whine or complain, but buckled on his armor and went forth to the political battlefield and there delineated the great and deserving traits of character of his victor, and as long as he lived he was one of the warmest supporters of his successful adversary.

During many years prior to his death it was evident that his constitution was shattered and that disease had made serious inroads upon his system, yet he was always in his seat and ever ready to raise his voice and to cast his vote for what he considered the greatest good to the greatest and most deserving number.

It is most lamentable to lose one of these distinct landmarks that count so much in our body politic.

His name and his conduct will ever be held by those who served with him here as something worthy of emulation during the ages. Of him it can be said that not only his family, city, and State but the whole people lose, and sorely regret his untimely death.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, some gentlemen who wished to take part in these exercises are not here, and therefore I ask that those members desiring to do so may print in the RECORD remarks upon Mr. BLAND's life and character.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROBB). The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that those members who desire to do so may print remarks in the RECORD on the life and character of the late Mr. BLAND. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask further that leave be given to print in the RECORD some addresses made at Mr. BLAND's funeral, and some resolutions suggested by the announcement of his death.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the gentleman's further request?

There was no objection.

And then (at 4 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.), in accordance with the resolutions previously adopted, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Surgeon-General of the Army inclosing a draft of a bill relating to leaves of absence for acting assistant surgeons of the Army, was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. JONES of Washington, from the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10153) appropriating \$1,500 to investigate the fishery interests on the Pacific coast, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 949); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9496) to provide for the disposal of the Fort Buford abandoned military reservation, in the States of North Dakota and Montana, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 950); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LOUD, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10374) to amend the laws relating to the second class of mail matter, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 951); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10025) for the relief of James N. Robinson and Sallie B. McComb, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 945); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WEAVER, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred House bill 6030, reported in lieu thereof a resolution (H. Res. 214) for the relief of Eliza S. Beard, widow of William Beard, late of Camp Dennison, Hamilton County, Ohio, accompanied by a report (No. 946); which said resolution and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred House bill 3124, reported in lieu thereof a resolution (H. Res. 216) for the relief of Jacob Walker, son and assignee of Thornton Ralls, accompanied by a report (No. 947); which said resolution and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8283) for the relief of Harry H. Thomas and others, members of the regimental band of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 948); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10147) granting a pension to Delia A. Jones—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10222) providing for the erection of engine house and the purchase of a chemical engine at Congress Heights, D. C.—Committee on the District of Columbia discharged, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (H. R. 10223) for improvement of Navy-Yard Bridge, at Washington, D. C.—Committee on the District of Columbia discharged, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. O'GRADY: A bill (H. R. 10537) to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the collection district of Genesee, and providing for the appointment of an appraiser in said district, and fixing his compensation—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, from the Committee on Agriculture: A bill (H. R. 10538) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901—ordered printed and referred to Union Calendar.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 10539) to amend an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 10540) making the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth a legal holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 10541) to prevent dangers to navigation from towns on the Atlantic Ocean and waters directly connected therewith—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MORGAN (by request): A bill (H. R. 10552) to provide for restoring to national jurisdiction a part of that portion of the original District of Columbia which lies south of the Potomac River, for founding a city to be called the city of Lincoln; and for establishing an institution of learning to be known as Washington and Lincoln Memorial University—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 228) providing for a preliminary examination of Witch Rock, at the entrance of Portland Harbor, Maine—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WEAVER, from the Committee on War Claims: A resolution (H. Res. 214) referring to the Court of Claims the bill (H. R. 6030) for the relief of Eliza S. Beard, widow of William Beard, and so forth—to the Private Calendar.

Also, from the Committee on War Claims: A resolution (H. Res.

216) referring to the Court of Claims the bill (H. R. 3124) for the relief of Jacob Walker, son and assignee of Thornton Ralls—to the Private Calendar.

By Mr. PAYNE: A resolution (H. Res. 217) fixing a day for the consideration of the bill to provide revenues for the relief of the island of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: A resolution (H. Res. 218) requesting the Secretary of War to transmit to the House of Representatives the names of all aliens who have received commissions in the United States Army, either Regular or Volunteer, since March 2, 1899, and the reasons why such commissions have been conferred—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 10542) for the relief of Louis Kahn—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 10543) for the relief of the estate of A. J. Underwood, deceased, late of Franklin County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10544) for the relief of the estates of Maria Johnson and Sarah E. Ware, deceased, late of Cullman County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 10545) granting a pension to Louisa Moulton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES: A bill (H. R. 10546) for the relief of the heirs of C. C. Moore, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10547) for the relief of the estate of H. C. Singleton, deceased, late of Davidson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10548) for the relief of Thomas Claiborne—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10549) for the relief of R. V. Bell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 10550) granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Westledge—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 10551) for the relief of John H. Toms, of Frederick County, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of Maine: Petition of Young People's Christian Union of the Church of the Messiah, of Portland, Me., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Army canteens, etc.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELLAMY: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington, N. C., asking for an appropriation for the improvement of Shelter River, Pender County, N. C., to accompany House bill for survey and estimate for the improvement of said river—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of the Transvaal Committee of California, petitioning Congress to intervene between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic in the present war—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Columbus Trade and Labor Assembly, of Columbus, Ohio, asking Congress not to increase the tax on oleomargarine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine: Petition of A. Loring and others, of Carmel, Me., to amend the present law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of citizens of Windsor and Skowhegan, Me., favoring the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Resolutions of the Real Estate Board of Brokers of New York City, praying for the abolition of certain stamp duties—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARKE of New Hampshire: Petition of citizens of Shelburne, Me., to amend the present law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE VRIES: Petition of citizens of Penryn, Cal., urging the passage of House bill No. 5457, prohibiting the sale of liquor in Army canteens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: Petition of George Bieri and other citizens of Templeton, Ole T. Groe and others, of Lake Mills, and citizens of Fairfield, Iowa, in favor of the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FARIS: Petition of Benjamin Cornwall, of Morgan

County, Ind., to accompany House bill correcting his military record—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts: Petition of the Transvaal Committee of California, asking for a thorough investigation of the complaints made by Hon. Charles E. Macrum while consul in Pretoria—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Transvaal Committee of California, expressing sympathy for the people of the South African and Orange Free State Republics—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association, for a trade treaty between the United States and Canada—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAMBLE: Petition of C. T. McGilvia and others, of Harrison, and M. E. Turner and others, of Mitchell, S. Dak., favoring the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Mrs. A. R. Knapp and other citizens of Jefferson, S. Dak., against the passage of the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: Petition of Ernst Hein and other citizens of Indiana, in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of Liberty Post, No. 133, of San Francisco, Cal., Grand Army of the Republic, in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KERR: Petition of Isaac Emerson and others, of Brighton, Ohio., favoring the passage of the Grout oleomargarine bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the White Ribbon Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Norwalk, Ohio, urging the enactment of House bill 5475, known as the anti-canteen bill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Petition of John H. Hodgkins and 2,280 others, in support of the Brosius pure-food bill, No. 9154—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McDOWELL: Petition of Andrew Crawford Post, No. 6, of New Philadelphia; S. M. Neighbor Post, No. 494, and Richard Lanning Post, No. 69, of Coshocton, Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, in favor of House bill No. 7094, for the establishment of a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Transvaal Committee of California, expressing sympathy for the people of the South African and Orange Free State Republics—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Petition of the Grand Army of the Republic Post of Bruceville, Ind., in support of House bill No. 7094, to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS: Petition of citizens of West Rutland, Ira, and Clarendon, Vt., in favor of the Grout bill taxing oleomargarine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of Ed. Fehlman and others, of Hoopole, Ill., in relation to the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: Resolutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lyons, Mich.; also resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Byron Center, Mich., favoring the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicants in the new possessions—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

SENATE.

MONDAY, April 9, 1900.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I think the Journal should be read. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made, and it will be read.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the Journal.
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

SHIP EUNICE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel ship *Eunice*, Thomas Seal, master; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL BRIDGE ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, submitting the report of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers and of architects appointed by order of the Secretary of War to consider and report upon the relative merits of the designs submitted for a memorial bridge to be constructed across the Potomac River, at Washington; which, on motion of Mr. HANSBROUGH, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before Senate the following concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That there be 6,000 additional copies of the report of the Director of the Mint on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1898, bound in cloth and wrapped, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 1,000 for the use of the Senate, and 3,000 copies for the use of the Director of the Mint.

Resolved. That there also be printed 7,500 additional copies of the report of the Director of the Mint covering the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, to be bound in cloth and wrapped, 3,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, 1,500 for the use of the Senate, and 3,000 for the use of the Director of the Mint.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That there be printed at the Government Printing Office 8,000 copies of any matter furnished by the Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology relating to researches and discoveries connected with the study of the American aborigines, the same to be issued as bulletins uniform with the annual reports, 1,500 of which shall be for the use of the Senate, 3,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,500 for distribution by the Bureau.

GOVERNMENT FOR HAWAII.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 223) to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. CULLOM. I will simply ask that the bill lie on the table and be printed, before I request a conference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will lie on the table and be printed.

CONSTRUCTION OF WAR SHIPS AT NAVY-YARDS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I present a letter from H. W. Dennett, E. M. Kelley, and H. Prevost, a committee of Mount Washington Lodge No. 276, International Association of Machinists, of Concord, N. H., asking that a portion of the Government work on the new war ships be given to the navy-yards of the country in place of being given to private shipyards.

I desire simply to say that I sympathize with this request. I never have been able to quite understand why we should have these expensive navy-yards in the country and then proceed to give pretty nearly all of the work to private shipyards. I presume it is done on the plea of economy, but it seems to me it is a false economy and that some of this work ought to go to the navy-yards of the country.

I move that the letter be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

MUZZLING OF DOGS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have been requested to present a petition of 2,000 citizens of the District of Columbia, protesting against the order that is now in force muzzling the dogs in this District. I will read a letter, addressed to me, which accompanies the petition:

By resolution of a mass meeting of the owners and the friends of the dog, held at the National Rifles Armory on the 30th ultimo, I was directed to present to the honorable District Commissioners a petition signed by 2,000 persons in this city protesting against the muzzle order issued December last for the muzzling of all dogs running at large in the District of Columbia. In accordance with instructions received at that meeting I did, on the 2d instant, present to the said Commissioners the aforesaid protest, together with an argument against a continuance of the muzzle order.

Under date of April 4, the Commissioners of the District, through their secretary, have advised me that, on account of the fact that the subject is being considered by a committee of the Senate, they did not deem it advisable to take any steps looking to a rescinding of the order pending their action, and therefore returned the petition and accompanying papers to me.

Complying with further instructions of the mass meeting that, in the event of the Commissioners refusing to take any action looking to a rescinding of the proclamation in question, I was to present the petition, through you, to the proper committee having this investigation in charge. I therefore transmit, for the information of the committee, all the papers connected with this matter, and earnestly beg that early legislation may be had annulling the proclamation of the District Commissioners, for the reason that we believe it will be both cruel and inhuman to require the dogs to be muzzled in the approaching hot season.

If I may be permitted to do so I would suggest that section 7 of the act of June 19, 1878 (20 U. S. Stat., page 174), be indefinitely suspended or repealed